# NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Voi. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1882

NUMBER 19

#### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—7. Rua Nova das Larangeiro THOMAS A. OSBORN, Ministe?

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 135, A., Rua das Larangei EDWIN CORBETT,

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Thursday.

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### Traveller's Directory

#### RAIL WAYS.

RAIL.WAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5a. m.; artiving at lharm (function) at 743 n.m., Entre Rios (central line) 10:11 a.m., Battacena 34:5 p.m., Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11:45 a.m., Sab Paulo (Ars. S. P. & Rio R. R.) 60 p.m., Denomand I. leaves São Paulo 6 a.m., Larlineana 8;3 a.m., Deron Novo 12:13 p.m.; artiving at larra 4;1 and Rio 7;12 p.m.
Deron Loro 12:13 p.m.; artiving at larra 4;1 and Rio 7;12 p.m.
Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Comnectio, União Miniera line at Sitie Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rerende e Areas line at Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rerende e Areas line at Sarthy; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Operard, leaves Rio 7:13 a.m.; artiving at Barra 12:56 a.m., Rio Novo 550 a.m.; artiving at Barra 12:54 and 1:57 p.m., Rio 5:45 p.m. Stops at all stations. Councets with Santa Crus branch at Sapopemba, and Macacoo branch at Belem.
Miscal Trains: Leave Rio at 9;10 a.m., 3:12 and 4;10 p.m.; artiving rains and stations. Councets with Santa Crus branch at Belem. Miscal Trains: — Basewer Rio 4;20 and 1:57 p.m.
Subsrbar Trains:— Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6;30, 7;40, 8;40 and 1:520 p.m. at 11:10;3 a.m., and 1:00, 2:15, 3:30, 4;30, 8;50, 7;30. E.;30 and 1:500 p.m. at 11:10;3 a.m., and 1:10, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 7; 8;30 and 1:500 p.m. at 1:30 and 2:10, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 7; 8;30 and 1:500 p.m. at 1:30 and 1:500 p.m. at 1:300 p.m. (Artiving Miscal Line) and 1:500 p.m. (Art

9(49)-III.

CANTAGALLOR R.—Leaves Nitheroby (Sonta Anna)
7(3)-3. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:05 Cordeiro (t. heur
per transway from Cantagallo) (4:25 and Macneo 5/45 P. m.
Return train leaves Macneo 6/9. Cordeiro 7(3) and Nova
Friburgo (1:10-8. m., arriving at Nitheroby 4:35 P. m. A ferry

De and San Adam. connecting with train-

Friburgo 11310 a. m., arriving at Nitheroby 4:35 p. m. A few boat runs between Rio and San't Anna, connecting with train PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leav Trajiche Mania at 1 p. m. week days and 11 a. m. Sundays an holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 5:30 p. m. wee days, and 3 p. m. Sundays. Returning, difference leaves Fetr polis at 6 a.m., the boat arriving at Rio at 9:30 a.m.

### I IBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Ouvi dor, No. 48, and floor. GEORGE BUCKERIDGE, Libraria

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL —Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DE RAMIZ GALVÃO
Librarian

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE -No. 37 Rua do General MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição

LADISLÃO DE SOUZA MELLO E NETTO, Director,

#### Business Announcements.

Mr. Alexandre Wagner begs to announce that the house which has carried on operations here for a period of 27 years under his individual from, comes to exist on this date, and that its liab littles and assets (with the exception of his banded property) is transferred to the exception of his banded property) is transferred to the copartnership "en commandite" which he has formed with his son-in-law, Hiv. Chrodore Duvivier, under the style of

#### Duvivier & Co.

of which the said. Theodore Duvivier is the responsible partner and the undersigned is the "commun siow par ditaire.

Alexandre Wagner,

Rio de Janeiro, 30th June, 1882.

Meooro. Duvivier & Co. beg to ann that they have authorized Mr. Otto Simon by power of attorney to sign in behalf of their firm.

Duvivier & Co.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1882.

## DINHEIRO & TROUT

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#### THE

### TELEPHONE (O.

OF BRAZIL

No. 89, Rua da Quitanda.

#### THE COMPANY

takes pleasure in notifying the subscribers to its Central Office system and the public generally that from May 1st its rates for subscriptions will be reduced as follows:

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Residence lines: Per'quarter, from ..... 60\$000 to 40\$000

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May 1st, 1882.

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A number of the most illustrious chitens of the United States have united in an effort to do marked and enduring home to the memory of the great Statesman, Legislator and Executive Officer, the late President Garfield. They have decided that the most fitting meanment to commemorate the horors of all good men at his assassination and their administration of his particism, betweedness and virtue would be a great hospital, free to all needing its aid, without regard to class, este, crede o color. Such an institution beauing the honored name of "Garfield" appeals to the generasity of every one, and to every one the appeal is made.

appeal is made.

The undersigned has been authorised by the HonorableSecretary of State of the United States to solicit, receive, and,
remit the contributions of all who wish to show their sympathy
or this exterprise and he will be glad to receive outlibutions
for said purpose at his office No. 30 Run de Visconde de
Irabauma.

THOMAS ADAMSON,

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CHAS. S. HOWLAND.

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#### Noiseless, and PrintPerfectly.

For business purposes they are invaluable. They can be sed in any momer in which the ordinary Rubber Stamps are ow used, except in the very large sizes.

This new type is put up in a variety of styles and sizes to sui

S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer of RUBBER PRINTING AND DATING STAMPS,

No. 79, Rua Sete de Sciembro.

#### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian afteirs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial-report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of reights and charters, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian

do

SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua de Ouvidor.

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The International Newspaper Agency

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1882.

AFTER a much longer period of life than was at first thought possible, the Martinho Campos ministry has ceased to exist. Organized by a man who possessed neither the respect nor confidence of the country, and composed almost exclusively of men unknown and untried in administration and with but little experience in legislation, it was hardly possible for it to succeed. Its failure has been even more signal than at first anticipated. It was unquestionably called into office to check the growing power of abolition, and it has succeeded only in making slavery more odious than ever, although the active work in favor of abolition has been in a measure suppressed. It announced no programme nor policy at the outset, and it created none since. Its chief appealed to his personal record as the guarantee of his future policy, and in that alone has he fulfilled his promise; for his almost unbroken career as an oppositionist in the legislature has been practically extended to a policy of opposition as a minister to all the best and most necessary measures of administration and legislation. In its brief existence of five months, this ministry has not accomplished one single thing to signalize the high position which it has held. It has earned nothing but ridicule and contempt for its leader, and pity for his inexperienced colleagues. The final overthrow of the ministry was effected on the 30th ult. by a vote of 63 to 45 in the Chamber of Deputies in favor of a motion to take up for second reading a committee report on the registration of voters. This motion was opposed by the ministry who declared that they would make it a vote of confidence. The result being against them-44 conservatives and 19 dissident liberals voting for the motion the ministers withdrew and offered their resignations to the Emperor. They were at once accepted. Counselor Saraiva was then called to organize a new ministry, but declined to undertake the task. A delay then followed until the 2nd instant, when Counselor Paranaguá consented to accept the charge. He presented the names of his colleagues to the Emperor on the evening of the 3rd instant. All things considered the new cabinet is an able and satisfactory one, and will be welcomed with a general sigh of relief. The new prime minister has had much experience both a legislator and a minister, and 25 is known as a man of moderate views. He is a liberal in politics, but not of Of his collegues the the radical type.

of marked ability and wide experience. The new cabinet is composed as follows:

Senator Visconde de Paranaguá, of Piauhy president of the council and minister of

nator Pedro Leão Velloso, of Bahia, minister of empire;

Senator João Florentino Meira de Vasconcellos, of Parahyba, minister of marine;
Deputy Lourenço Cavalcanti de Albuquerque of Alagoas, minister of foreign affairs

Deputy Carlos Affonso de Assis Figueiredo of Minas Geraes, minister of war;

Deputy João Ferreira de Moura, of Bahia, minister of justice;
Deputy André Augusto de Padua Fleury, of

Goyaz, minister of agriculture, commerce and public works.

THE final result of the subscription inaugurated in this city by Chief of Division Arthur Silveira da Motta, of the Brazilian navy, in relief of the families of the officers and crew lost on the Dourg, amounted to the handsome sum of 13,7625680, which was remitted through the Royal Mail Co's. agent, E. W. May, Esq., on the 23rd ult., in a bill of exchange for £ 1,232 18s 2d. This result is so highly satisfactory and creditable in itself that it needs no comparison with the Southampton subscriptions, which it exceeds, to demonstrate the generous liberality and sympathy which actuated it and carried it through. The terrible loss of life and the rare devotion of the officers of the Douro made this disaster one of general and There was no question of heartfelt sorrow. nationality, no shadow of indifference. The disaster appealed to every heart, and especially to those of the Brazilian people with whom the Royal Mail packets have long been favorites. Immediately after the news came of the great loss of life among the officers of the Douro, subscriptions were initiated everywhere along the coast in relief of their families, and we are glad to note that the response has been in every case We regret that we can not most generous. give the full results of all the subscriptions, as it should be a matter of enduring record. From the fact, however, that some 5,000\$ were subscribed in Pernambuco alone it will be seen that the aggregate from all the coast cities must be very large, certainly above 20,000\$. These most generous and most deserving gifts will be doubly grateful to those whom this sad accident has left in bereavement, for they will bring with them timely aid in many cases and a noble sympathy in all.

WE give elsewhere a "short notice"-we say "short notice", because our versatile correspondent so terms it, and he ought to know !-- of a little pleasure-seeking in which our Paulista friends were engaged on the 24th ult. How successful they were in the quest can best be understood from the racy pen of our correspondent. It is sufficient to say in this respect that the pleasure of reading the exciting events of the day, from the sturdy warfare waged by "Jim" and "Jim's brother" to the by-play among the camp-followers, can only be excelled by the pleasure of the day itself. Happy indeed are those who go forth upon the village green-if Jundials may be said to possess such a thing-and bruise the leather sphere! Twice happy are those who can round out the incidents of so eventful a day with the view of a real genuine "capsize!" And thrice happy those who are permitted to add one more drop to a brimming cup by the rare sport of matching strength and agility against the traditional delusiveness of a well-buttered porcine tail. If there be one single drawback in all this sport-and such a possibility should never be mentioned in the same breath- it can only be found in

agriculture, Deputy Padua Fleury, a man scene of a genuine day's amusement-in substitute to follow in its wake. The old spite of that loquacious "Yankee from New Vork? with a foreign sounding namethat its brilliant victory for the S. P. C. C. is not unlikely to lead to another not less pleasant in this direction. If such an event occur, we'll undertake on own one responsibility to suppress "Shimmel," "George Washington" and the "New York Seventh" at

We give in another column two valuable extracts from the annual report of the director of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon on the cultivation of coffee and rubber on that island. Although it may be urged that Mr. Trimen's investigations have little to do with Brazil because of the absence of the leaf disease in this country and of the extensive area covered by native rubberproducing trees, it still concerns this country very materially through the efforts put forth to develop these and other products It is stated that much has been accomplished in the study of leaf-disease, which has been so fatal to the coffee industry of Cevlon, and that its life and ordinary means of propagation are now definitely known. This much attained, through the careful studies of scientific men, it naturally follows that the pest will soon be brought under control and that coffee production in Ceylon will again assume a position of high importance. other things being equal, it is inevitable that the intelligence and energy which have characterized the planters and scientific men of Ceylon in developing the products of that island must eventually result in well-carned success. Notwithstanding the ravages of a disease which has steadily decreased their product, the planters of Ceylon have shown a most praiseworthy courage in fighting it, and in repairing losses by the introduction of new industries. At no time have they lost hope in the eventual subjugation of the coffee leafdisease, but at the same time they have most wisely undertaken the cultivation of other products, many of which were wholly new to that country. Principal among the exotic products is that of rubber, and in this industry also Brazil is deeply interested. The people of Ceylon and India will have no great river valley like that of the Amazon from which to draw their supplies of this product, but they are devoting themselves most assiduously to the study of the plant, and to practical experiments as to the best means of cultivating it and of making it a profitable industry. Plants and seeds of all varieties have been secured and have been widely distributed to every locality adopted to their cultivation. and scientific men are devoting themselves to the study of the several varieties in publie botanie establishments. From efforts such as these there can be but one result - success It may be reasonably inferred therefore that in the near future a new producer of rubber will appear upon the market to compete with this country, and that that new producer will appear not as the representative of a primitive forest industry, but of a highlydeveloped branch of scientific agriculture, And while the preliminary steps are in progress, while the people of Ceylon and India are securing every possible variety of the plant and are distributing them throughout a vast fertile country, the Brazilian seringueiro is steadily working his destructive way back into the interior, and the Brazilian planter is dreaming of nothing but coffee and politics. Already the lower Amazon is practically abandoned by the rubber-gathrers, and their camps are yearly carried arther up toward its head waters. This year rubber is gathered on the Rio Beni be transported in canoes down the Madeira and Amazon, a thousand miles the editor's perplexities as hom to punctuate to market. The industry is still in its primthe narrative and to harness the riotous wit. itive stage, and nothing is done either to

rubber-gatherers villages on the lower Amazon are now quite deserted, and the forests are rapidly syallowing them from all sight and recollection. As yet and in every sense of the word the rubber industry of Brazil is a destructive one With the gradual destruction of its sources of supply it is steadily receding into the interior and away from its markets. This process tends to increase the difficulty and cost of gathering the product, a process which will eventually place less favored producing countries on better competing terms with Brazil. Should Ceylon and India succeed in producing rubber, as they undoubtedly will, their industry will be one of steady developnient and of skilled cultivation. While Brazil is losing they will be gaining ground. These results, it is true, will not happen this year, nor next, but they are almost certainties of a not remote future, and as such should command the thoughtful attention of the people of this country.

#### OUR CRICKET MATCH.

Time 8, 30 a. m., 24th June !-- Weather, heavy fog. - Place São Paulo railway station. A long train about to start; the carriages filled with the "British colony" and its belongings in the way of "women and babies" and such like articles "de luxe" "Are you passing ben?" "Hallo! 'ow are yer, and 'ows yer mother?" "Delighted indeed to see you looking so charming! "Here, Bill, give us a loan of your 'baccy'! Above the din a voice called out "How's that umpre?" "Over!" replied the grating voice of "our bowler" with a rasp that made your blood run cold, "here come in, there's most of our fellows here!" and a horny paw dragged me into a carriage where 'most of our fellows," huddled together, were trying to persuade themselves that they did not teel cold and miserable,

Right! A whistle from the engine, the train "dragged its slow length" out of the station, and we were fairly on our way to the grand Cricket match at Jundially: An account of which "our" captain has asked me to write. I heartily wish I had not even begun it for I have got "things mixed" as the Yanks say.

You all remember we played the "Rio Cricket Club" a few months ago-that is, I mean to say, the "play" was all on their side: we did t'other thing. I think they called it "hunting leather." Some folks I got a good deal of it like it; I don't. that day, and the way I "fielded" was second only to "long-leg"-but he was a caution! We had two or three Campinas fellows in that eleven, besides "long-leg," and one of them made the highest score on our side (I think it was eight) so the Campineiros went away to their diggings 'laying the flattering unction to their souls that they had distinguished themselves. So they had! Anyhow they challenged us to play them at Jundiahy - and to Jundiahy we were going.

By "us" I mean the S. P. C. C. which being interpreted reads "The Marylebone Cricket Club," or something of that sort!

We arrived at Jundiahy at about 10.30 n.m. and the view of the "field" was quite inspiriting. A long tent with tables for "grubbing" on for five hundred and one or two persons; a smaller tent for the "women and babies," both decorated with Pags and streamers (the tents, I mean, not the "ladies and babies.") There were swings, "see-saws," "aunt sally," "Brighton donkeys" disguised as horses, bands of music, and on a level piece of ground in the bright sunlight three sticks stuck in the ground were placidly contemplating other three sticks stuck into the ground 22yards away, both having some ablest man is perhaps the minister of It is clear, however, that Jundiahy was the develop and protect it, or to find some cabalistic lines drawn in chalk at their bases

- "and around which sticks and chalk lines and for fifty yards on each side of them a dozen sensible men in their shirts and trowsers will be struggling; and while one endeavors with all his little utmost to knock down those three sticks with a ball, another with a shovel in his hand does his little utmost to prevent the work of destruction! That's the noble game of Cricket as explained to me by a native of Jundiahy, and he ought to know !

The Campineiros won the "toss" and went in first. "Play!" said our umpire. By the way "our umpire" was a humane, kind-hearted gentleman! He gave me "not out" when the ball rose up and hit me in the eye, and he gave me gentle warning not to waltz out of my ground when another ball broke my finger! I would have preferred going away at the first, before I was entirely "broke up," but I feel grateful to him all the same. "Play" was commenced by "our boreler;" everybody, knows him, from the Corcovado to Jundiahy! The beaming radiance of his countenance, the kindly warmth of his hair, his awe-inspiring hat and gentle sweetness of voice are not soor obliterated, even if one does forget the odd bits of fingers and shin-bones left scattered about the wicket. Five balls were gently told off by our umpire, and "our bowler retired with that self-satisfied smirk, that becomes his classic features so well, at his "maiden." At the other end the ball was taken by "Jim." Everybody calls him "Jim;" he is a good-tempered, harmless sort of a chap; you can even call him "Mister lames Kennedy" if you want to, he will not feel hurt about it! He is our best "bal" also-by Cobbett or Lillywhite, I supposeanyhow he is the best bat we have, so our chubby captian told me, and he ought to know.

I think it was just about this time, or shortly afterwards, that that amusing recreation of "hather hunting" began. I am glad to say that our Captain had the forethought and discrimination to put me somewhere close in, so I had a splendid view of the "hunts," after each of which my duty was to "back up." I like that! When I am on the field I feel equal to "back up" with any man-especially when the ball is thrown into the other wicket. Was it also about this time that our Captain's otherwise "fullblown-rosey-mug" began to lengthen out? Something was disturbing 'our bowler; his hat was on the ground and he appeared in all his naked loveliness sending the ball "in with all he knew-but somehow Mr. Putney carefully turned 'em aside, or started a "leather hunt," making things lively; and the score steadily rose to 28 for one wicket down. At this point of the game I got into trouble. "Jim" was bowling. I got deeply interested in one of the disguised "Brighton donkeys," which was careering wildly over the boundless "pray-ry" at a jog-trot. back was a stoutish lady in a blue and white striped dress. Suddenly the untamed steed stopped; the lady just as suddenly disappeared! At this very moment "Jim delivered a ball and it was played almost into my hands. Of course I was looking at something else; instinctively I made a "grab" at it, missed it, and spiked my big toe. I forgot I had spikes on my boots; but "lim" never forgets anything. With pungent wit he enquired if I was "looking for the ball in the lady's foot?" His biting sarcasm made my life a dreary waste for the rest of the day; and even later on when I did make a catch he wanted to know "when the next blue striped lady would be along?

All this time the Campineiros' spirits were rising! They cheered and incited our fellows in the 'leather-hunting." They'd call out: "Go it, Caledonia!" "In with it Aberdeen!" "Well missed, Auld Lang "His 'prentice han' he tried on-

square time of it, and they would shake each other by the hand and say they had not seen such "bully sport" for a long time.

But a "change came over the spirit of their dream"-the "change" I mean was a change in the bowling. He was a mildlooking harmless youth; they called him "Major," but he is no more a Major than you are This simple youth, child-like and bland, took up the bowling. calls his bowling "underhand, Oliver Twist," or all-of-a-twist. The Campineiros called it d-d underhand anyway! So it apparently proved, for despite the "downy" way Mr. Thomas Kennedy, their best batsman, tried to play those funny O. T's, in defiance of the knowing dodges their captain, Mr. Hammond, displayed to circumvent those curious O.T\*, the seven remaining wickets all went down in that same underhand way, and a score that half an hour before promised to reach a thousand or so closed for only 57 runs!

Now we, that is us, went in, Messrs. Davidson and O.T. Major "waving the willow" but they were quickly put out of their misery by the bowling of Messrs. Hammond and Thomas Kennedy. By-theby this Mr. Thomas Kennedy is rather a paradox in a small way. You see he belongs to our Club, yet he played against us on account of some railway tunnel I was told. When he does play on our side he is known as "lim's brother;" when he is at work he is known as "chefe de tracção;" and in society and domestic circles he is known as "Mrs. Kennedy's husband!" I always make a point of calling him Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Esq.; politeness costs nothing, and he is a good deal bigger and stronger than I am !

The fielding was very good on the side "kind spirit hear my prayer" of the C.C.C. -of course C.C.C. does not mean that, but it is a good quotation and I have been dying to get it in somewhere, and now it is in it looks kind of sarcastic; but I mean well. However Mr. Hammond's bowling was effective and two of our wickets went down for as many runs. And now our best bat went majestically in and our flagging spirits revived, but only to be crushed; for hardly an over had passed when "Jim" was caught at cover point, caught cleverly too by Mr. Swinerd, but so determined was he that there should be no doubt about our 'Jim" being put out that he hurled the ball at the wicket with such force and precision that it went right through "Jim's brother, knocked down the three wicket sticks, and if it had not flattened harmlessly on Mr. Harrison's head, I believe that ball would be going yet!

At this moment somebody took me off "to licor." It was a Yankee friend of mine; he wanted "to ask me a question;" he asked me a good many. He said his name was "Victor-Shimmel-of-New-York-City." He told me a good deal more about George Washington and the "seventh regiment of New-Yorkers" than I had ever heard before perhaps I shall not have such a chance of acquiring gratuitous knowledge again.

When I returned to the "field of action" the idiotic delight displayed on the vacant, vapid countenances of the S.P.C.C. showed plainly that the tables had turned. "That's "Bully for you, Pete! another four !" Well hit again, another lost ball !" "Here, Jack, heave em a new ball." "Bra-a-vo! that's passed the the tenth!" "Hooray for Peter!" were the shouts among clapping of hands that greeted my ears on arrival And there was our stout little Captain batting with all his might and perspiration, knocking the balls into the field and out of the field, until a well pitched ball from the Campinas Captain laid waste "our bowler's" "timber yard" and every one adjourned for

Catching !" They were having a good | lunch. The score standing at 56 runs for 5 wickets.

I wish somebody else would write this "thing"- I am getting so confoundedly prolific and I want my lunch real bad. think I won't say anything about the lunch I eat too much of it-principally jam tartand the stones must have taken root inside Moreover, to see eleven hundred and twenty two or three jaws working together in harmony made me feel melancholy-when I could not eat any more!

After lunch "play" was resumed and our Captain continued the game of "leather hunting," varied only by the fall of a wicket now and then until it came my turn to "go in." All cricketers like "going in." I don't! If they would only bowl nice balls, well to the leg every time, I would not mind so much. Might see some fun in it perhaps. But when they bowl straight and swift on lumpy ground, and hit me in the eye, break my fingers, bruise me all down my left side, and have at the same time a vindictive "Elf" or "Alf" trying to stump me, I much prefer eating jam tart! Fortunately at the end of a century or so a benevolent youth caught me at slip (I feel proud to immortalize him, his name is Mr. 'Iim's brother"), and they permitted me to take my tortured frame away, leaving "our Captain" still "enjoying" himself.

It is useless my giving you a concise account of all the doings and runs made by our heroes. Suffice it to say that "our Captain" was finally "run-out," after making a score of 52 runs. There was another of "us" "run-out." He said he fell, some body told me he went to sleep on the ground for he heard him snore!

The match was over by five o'clock when a proposal was made by the Campinas Captain to have a "wild hig punt with a treasy gail!" It sounded like that to me and made me feel hungry to know what it meant Presently they brought forth a very small sucking pig and then buttered its tail. Now I knew what was coming! They took the monster and placed him tenderly in the middle of the plain, gave him a "start"—I think it was with a brick-and then went for him! But there was too many man and too few pig. I could not see all the fun, besides "things" were getting "mixed muchly?" Mr. Putney would insist on hugging the pig, the pig taking quite naturally to him, and that was not fair to the other fellows you know!

The whistles of the locomotive now began to call away the multitude. Cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Speers and Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, to all of whom but more especially to Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, all praise is due for the excellent taste and good management displayed in all the arrangements for the day. In cordially thanking them for their kind entertainment, I testify the hearty sentiments of every one present at the meeting.

We were pretty well crowded in that train. I think it was that "kindly Scotch accent' did it; "things" got more "muchly mixed' than ever! That enlightened citizen "Victor-Shimmel-of-New-York-City" sat on top of me all the way back, and when ob-livion laid her fair hand on me, he was singing negro melodies and calling for

		_	P	OINT,
	CAN	IPINAS		
	Players	Hoze	ord	Total runs
1	G. Grey	Bowled	Kennedy	2
2	T. Putney	19	do	17
2 3 4 5 0 7 8 9	Alf. Williams	**	Manger	0
4	W. Harrison	17	do	10
- 5	Thomas Kennedy	**	do	5
6	W. J. Hammond	53	do	6
7	R. Alexander	11	do	2
Ś	G. Putney	11	do	3
9	G. Mellers	not out		3 5
10	A. Swinerd	run ou		. 0
11	T. Hall	Caught	Corbett	bowled
			nnedy	0
12	J. Sims	Bowled	Manger	0
	Byes and	wides		7

	SÃ0	PAULO	
1	J. Williamson	Bowled Hammond	4
2	J. Davidson	,, do	0
3	W. Manger	,, do	1
4	James Kennedy	Caught Swinerd	0
5	Peter Miller	run out	52
4 5 6	Robert Reece	Bowled Kennedy	8
	G. Springate	Caught Sims	8
7 8	C. E. Corbett	,, Kennedy	14
9	Jones	run out	2
10	J. Riley	Bowled T. Patney	1
11	D. Prentice	Caught Alexander	0
12	D. Campbell	not out	I
	Byes and	wides	12
		Total	103

#### THE WORLD'S MONEY

The director of the United States Mint estimates the circulation of the principal countries of the world at: Gold \$3,221,000,000, silver, \$2,538,000,000; total specie, \$5,759,000,000; of paper, \$3,644,000,000, and the total circulation, including the amount held in government treasuries, banks and in active circulation, at \$0.403,000,000. The increase in gold and silver during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, was \$155,460,749, and the increase in the five years ending on the same date, \$408,186,340.

The United States is not the only one among the ew commercial countries of the world that sustains at the present time specie payments, but, as compared with those that maintain a specie basis, has the largest supply of gold coin and bullion. During the exceptional strain on the finances of the country that occurred during the war of the rebellion, specie payments were suspended (except as to foreign navments), to be resumed again in 1870, since which time the volume of precious metals in the United States has steadily increased from year to year. The eminent financial writer and statistician Mr. Del Mar, makes an interesting statement of the countries not honoring their currency circulation by specie redemption, and the amount of forced curren

Austria suspended specie payment in 1762. She afterward resumed, and, in 1848, broke down again. Since the last named date her monetary system has consisted of forced paper notes. These nov nearly exclusively the circulating medium of

Austria and Hungary.

Russia—The Bank of St. Petersburg (government ank) suspended in 1796; subsequently resumed; broke down again in 1854, and has not resumed to this day. Small sums of notes are cashed at the bank, but the law of Russia does not enable the holder of a bank note to enforce its payment in gold or silver. The reserve said to be in bank has never een counted or proved before the public. Many of the silver rubles coined (used for paying customs duties) find their way into other countries, where they are melted. In Bulgaria they were demonetized December o. 1881, and ordered to be coined into francs at the rate of 3½ for 1. The first day's issue of the new coinage amounted to 7,000,000f.

Portugal suspended in 1797. Foreign payments are still made in gold, but within the kingdom a legal payment, or lei, consists of one third of debased coins. On a recent visit to the Bank of Portugal I saw its strong rooms full of this stuff. The principal circulating medium consists of the notes of the bank, which are unlimited legal tenders. On January 1, 1879, the emission was over 5.000,000

Brazil suspended in 1835, and resorted to go ment and bank-notes, which are unlimited legal der. The present issue is about 200,000,000 milrois, and these are depreciated about 25 per cent

below par in specie.

The Argentine Republic suspended previous to 1850. Its legal tender notes are now ie, about 4 per cent, of their face value, or 25

Turkey suspended in 1854. Its caimah or legal tender government note is now greatly depreciated.
Italy suspended in 1866. The circulation consists of government and bank legal tender notes called Corso forzali, the outstanding emission of which amounts to about 1,625,000,000f.

Spain suspended about the year 1868. Peru suspended in 1875. The silver sol, or dollar, is represented by a paper note with forced currency. In November, 1876, the emission was 13,200,000 sols. These are now worth only 6 per cent. their face value in specie, or 16 for 1.

Japan suspended in 1877. The gold yen, or dollar, is represented by forced paper note, of which there are now outstanding 147,000,000 yen.

THE imposition of a tax upon all Chinamen landing in the colony of New South Wales has raised an interesting question, inasmuch as the Hong Kong Chinese are British subjects. The question to be settled is whether a British colony can levy such a tax on a British subject.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -The comet has been seen at Uberaba
- -The Rio Grande library association is proposing to erect a new edifice
- -The second Ypiranga lottery of São Paulo is to be draw on the 8th inst.
- -The May receipts of the Ceará custom house mounted to 133,661\$574.
- -The May receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 277,309\$902. -The provincial assembly of Minas Geraes is
- called to meet on the 1st of August. -The April receipts of the Corumbá, Matte
- Grosso, custom house amounted to 34,799\$645. -The good people have a bull ring under con struction, and are preparing to enjoy a season o that noble sport.
- —The Correio Paulistano says that the São Paulo provincial budget for 1882-83 shows a deficit of 65,490\$252.
- -The commercial association of Porto Alegre ha petitioned the government for measures in of the Rio Grande bar.
- The provincial assembly of Piaulty proposes to athorize a few lotteries in order to raise revenue and enrich the country.
- -The president of Espirito Santo has been authorized to expend 6,400\$ during the current year in instructing and civilizing the Indians,
- -The results of the re-election of ex-Minister da Rocha of Bahia are favorable in every respect but one-they are no longer needed.
- -The commercial association of Rio Grande h directed an energetic protest to the delegation of that province against the construction of the D. Pedro I railway.
- —A Ceará emigrant to the Amazon writes home the Gazeta do Norte that the slaves of Ceará live like princes compared with what the emigrants live in their new homes.
- —A scarcity of revenue stamps is reported from the interior of the province of São Paulo. A fam-ine of this character, however, is not always an unwelcome visitation.
- -Rio Grande seems to be again afflicted with an epidemic of crime. The number of outrages and murders narrated in our last batch of exchanges is positively startling.
- -The Pernambuco senatorial elections have result ed in the choice of a triplicate list consisting o Manoel Portella, Epamine ondas de Mello, Soares Brandão, liberals.
- -The president of Pernambuco has appointed a medical commission to examine the there on account of an epidemic of beri-beri which has broken out within it.
- —The late quarrel between the provincial as-sembly and the president of Santa Catharina has resulted in the dismissal of the latter, or, more diplomatically, in permitting him to resign.
- —The Correio Paulistano, the well-known con-servative organ of São Paulo, closed the 28th year of its existence on the 25th ult. The Correio is one of the best provincial journals in Brazil, and is onof the most welcome among our exchanges.
- -The Lilent Mineiro of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, relates that telephonic communication has been opened between that city and Queluz by means of a telegraph line. The distance is 54 kilometers
- -The June receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 461,066\$463, and of the meza de renda. to 109,161\$236, against 311,845\$061 and 89,334\$
  551 respectively for the same month of last year
- -The provincial treasury of Piauli, is said to be entirely without eash. And yet the province is quite willing to promise a subsidy to a line of steamers which will make monthly calls there.
- -The assassination of a mulatto occurred nea Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 10th ult., by un-known parties. The body remained unburied until the 12th, when some neighbors took the legal steps for that purpose.
- -A new steamer, named Solimões, constructed at Wilmington, U. S., for the Manáos navi company, arrived at Pará on the 28th May. cond steamer of the same class is under construction at Wilmington for the same company.
- -The Pelotas gas company is in difficulties be-cause of their not being able to fulfill their contract for the public illumination of that city owing to the scarcity and high price of coal. Another result o the present difficulties at the Rio Grande bar.
- -The Artista, of Rio Grande do Sul, of the 22nd says that there is a scarcity of coal at the gas works of that city because of its dearness and the light receipts. The obstacles presented by the bar have greatly diminished receipts, and have sent up the price so materially that the gas company ha greatly reduced its purchases.

 $\leftarrow$  Five citizens whose personal liberties have been placed under restraint in the jail at Campinas, São Paulo. have recently written an indignant protest to the newspapers against the vexaliconduct of the police subdelegado. They say that they do not protest against the open windows at night which admit bad smells and cold air; to this they are resigned. But against the regulation which restricts their conversation with members of their families to ten minutes, they do protest with lofty indignation.

-A young man named Jorelly was barbar assassinated in Rio Grande do Sul on the night of assassmated in the Grande do Sur on the light of the 16th ult., his body being found in a street canal on the following morning. His head had been crushed in with a hatchet, and his throat was cut The murder was committed by a mulatto named Amandio Cancro Rodrigues, and was committed in the house of a woman named Isawas committed in the loads of a wondar anatoria was bel Maria Rodrigues where young Jorelly was passing the night. The cause was the wom an Rodrigues, The murderer was afterwards

#### RAILROAD NOTES

-The opening of the railway congress in this city has been postponed to the 7th inst

-The São Paulo tramways transported \$7,773 passengers during the month of June, of which 7,929 traveled on .ree masses.

-The May recents of the Fortaleza, Ceará, tramway amounted to 2,500\$860, and the expen ditures to 1,535\$050, leaving a surplus of 975\$789

- —The May receipts of the "Recife ao Limociro railway, Pernambuco, amounted to 15,690\$700, an the e penditures to 18,761\$070. leaving a deficit of
- -The May receipts of the first section of the "Natal a Nova Cruz" railway of Rio Grande do Norte amounted to 1,076\$950, and the expenditures to 8,128\$160, leaving a deficit of 7,031\$210.
- The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has reduced the tariffs on cereals and the proof small farming on the Cantagallo railway, to the basis adopted by the Dom Pedro II line.
- -The directors of the Pirapetinga line have adopted a new tariff on the products of small farming and on cereals, charging 100 réis for the former and 75 réis for the latter (uncleaned) per ton per kilometer, after the 1st inst
- -The trial of the new railway bridge over the Rio Sorocaba near Bacaetava, on the Sorocabana line, took place on the 25th ult. with flattering re sults. The bridge is of iron and was constructed by Messrs Hargreaves Brothers, upon plans prepared by Mr. Henry Hargreaves, C. E.
- -The president of the province of Bahia has vetoed an act of the provincial assembly granting a guarantee of 7 per cent. on the capital employed in a tramway in Nazareth. A peculiarity of the bill was the guarantee of all back interest due to the stockholders

-An accident occurred on the Dom Pedro II line about midday on the 21st ult, at the Engenho Novo station, but fortunately without any serious results. The mishap was caused in the switching of a mixed train upon a side track, a part of the train passing the switch without benig turned from the main track. Some passengers were slightly bruised, and the locomotive driver was badly injured. (The acci-dent caused a delay of only a few hours,

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, June 28,

-Minister Irigoyen has got the best of the Brazilian Baron.

—The Western railway is expecting eight new

locomotives.

-The Villarino grounded the day before yester day when leaving the Riachuelo on account of the fall of the river.

—A good port and railway terminus at La Plata, with grain elevators, will render unnecessary any pressure to secure inhabitants.

 The Argentine man-of-war Republica only left on Tuesday for Formosa and Asuncion. Want of water in the Tigre prevented her sailing for three

-Business, generally, is quiet, but it having rained very generally throughout the camp, hop is reviving in the hearts of our farmers and agricu

-Brazil has had no occasion to get into such a ate about this republic, which is so peacebly inclined that peace it will have, if it has to be fought for and conquered.

-The minister of marine has given order for th gunboat Paraná to leave for the port of Rio de Janeiro; therefore on this account her trip to the Pacific is for the time postponed.

-The municipality has refused the Gower-Bell Telephone Co. permission to place wires across Plaza Victoria, on the ground that these will be an obstacle to adorning the said plaza for the May and fulv fêtes and on other occasions.

-The amount of sheet thunder, claptrap powder and leg-music put on at the Colon theatre reflects Ferrari's opinion of the public taste among those in Buenos Aires who patronize art. Ferrari is greedy, but he is no fool, and gauges public taste pretty accurately.

-The board of directors of the Western railway have been authorized to impose fines, ranging fr \$100 to \$500, on passengers who shall attempt to alight or to get into the ears when the train is in motion. Those who cannot pay these fines will be imprisoned from 2 to 8 days, according to the nature of the case

-M. Sevelius, C. E., has informed the department of engineers of the safe arrival of the railway material &c, for the tunnel at Saladillo. There was no breakage of any kind and it is said that this is the best-conditioned cargo that has been received there this year.

—Col. Sherman is meeting with encouraging success with the Weston electric light. He will continue in Plaza Victoria until after the July He will also light the Garibaldi memorial. Shortly, the incandescent lamps will be here, ing quite a new feature to the exhibition of the electric light.

-The torpedo boat Alerta, now at the Boca, will be tugged into the Tigre by the steamers be-longing to Sr. Milanovich. The intention is to disarm her and leave her there, it having been re-solved that the Tigre shall be the place for the torpedo division

-The national budget as prepared by the mir of finance is "30 million" dollars, against 20 millions in 1880, or an increase of 50 per cent in two years. This is alarming and signifies extravagance, o carelessness, or both. This must be revised and cut down before it can be made endurable.

-We regret to hear from Montevideo that there has been a revolutionary movement under one Maximo Perez, a notorious old-school revolutionist, but it is not known yet who are at his back, or on what ne may depend for the success of his undertaking Other matters are comparatively quiet in that country

- —It is said that a large majority in Congress, favor a free banking law. This corresponds with our own information, and we should be hopeful that this great financial plan would come into prac tical operation, were it not for the danger attempted compromises, to suit the supposed e gencies of existing banks, but the law should be passed leaving said banks to reorganize under its
- -The judges of the agricultural machinery at the exhibition have resolved to test implements for til-ling the soil, and for the purpose of procuring land for the occasion, a deputation inspected in Palermo yesterday the grounds adjacent to the national department of agriculture. The report of the deputation is not in favor of the lands. The trials ill most likely take place at the chacra of Mr. Lanus, near Almagro.
- —The Northern Railway Company is making great improvements in its management and in all its rolling stock. Its special carriages, just turned out of its own shops, made from native woods, are the most elegant carriages we have ever seen in the country. The public will rub its eyes one of these days when it discovers the general brushing-up of
- -Very great preparations are in prethe celebration of funeral honors to Garibaldi. The Masons and the Italians generally of this and the sister city have united to make this one of the very greatest demonstrations of homage and respect that have ever been seen on this continent, and being very lavish of their money, besides commanding important elements of success they are likely to make a magnificent display.

#### THE STEAMER SPLINE

Early on Saturday morning (May 13) the British steamer Pliny, Capt. Mitchell, ran ashore at Deal Beach, N. J. The steamer left Rio de Janeiro on April 25 for this city with a large cargo and many assengers. Although the life saving crews on the New Jersey coast had been discharged on May 1, as soon as the alarm was given the members of Stations Nos. 5 and 6 responded promptly to the call. Captain Walter Green of Station No. 5 succeeded about daylight in throwing a life line over the steamer. The rope was soon made fast to the rigging by some of the vessel's crew, and in a few moments the breeches buoy was at work carrying the passengers ashore. The first who was landed was a woman, next a man, then a child, and in an hour all the passengers-three women, seven men and eleven children, twenty-one in all—were landed safely, although drenched through and so chilled that they could hardly walk. In the meantime, the

sea had gone down somewhat and the life-saving crews had got their life-boats ready and launched one, manned by the united crews of the different stations in the vicinity under Captain Slocum of Station No. 6. Soon after Captain Green of Station Statton No. 5. Soon aircr capitant offers to station No. 5 launched his boat and proceeded to the ship, and both boats soon had most of the crew of the steamer landed. The captain and a few of his men refused to be brought away, and it was not until all hope of saving anything belonging to his ship had gone that the captain was persuaded by Captain Green to come ashore.

The passenger list of the vessel was as follows:

Passengers-A. B. Stewart, merchant, of Prince Edward Island: Henry P. Alves, commercial traveler, of Philadelphia; Dr. Claudio Custelo, of the Argentine Republic.

Steerage Passengers—James Smidt, farmer, of England, his wife and six children; Antonio Staw, farmer, of Germany, wife and two children; Fredericka Nages, Mrs. Staw's sister: Antonio Gerins of Italy, and wife; Michael Derwin, of Ireland; Luigi Levagojia, of Italy; Bernard Marker, machinist, of Italy; Pedro Roventine and son, of Italy; Joseph Brignoli, scaman, of New York.

None of the passengers brought their baggage

None of the passengers brought their laggage ashore, and several of them were without sufficient clothing. Dr. Custelo, who was on a teasure trip, brought ashore with him a canvas bag containing nearly \$6,000 in Spanish doubloons. Several of the sailors were almost completely naked. The sailors and officers were lurnshed with clothing from the life-saving stations, and the women and chil-dren were clothed at the Hendriksen cottage, The bags of mail matter were cared for by Postmaster Howland, of Long Branch, until the arrival of Special Agent McKee of the postal service, when they were taken to New York. Mr. Busk, one of the consignees, reached the scene of the disaster during the afternoon. He stated that the vessel was valued at \$200,000 and the cargo at \$350,000. The cargo was insured, but the amount of the insurance was not known either by Mr. Busk or by the officers of the vessel. The passengers and crew were sent to New York Saturday evening. The surf was running very high and broke with great force over the

The Pliny had a cargo of about 20,000 bags of coffee and 500 hides, and was consigned to Messrs. Busk & Jevons, No. 41 Wall street. She was an iron vessel valued at about \$200,000 and was owned by the Liverpool, Brazil and Rio Plata Navigation Company of Liverpool. She was built at Barrow in 1878 and was 288 feet in length, 33 feet beam, 24 feet depth of hold, and of 1,674 tons gross measure

#### LONG BRANCH, May 14.

The stranded steamer Pliny will be a complete wreck by Tuesday. Before daylight this morning she broke apart just forward of her smoke stack and listed a little off shore. The water rushed through the gap with great violence and swept over her from bow to stern. The main deck was soon partially torn off, and the sea broke a hole in the starboard side of the vessel over 100 feet long. The partitions separating the cabins and the hold were splintered and then carried down by the heavy surf that surged with great force through the shattered iron plates of the vessel's side. The baggage of the passengers was removed from the state and taken ashore, where it was examined by Custom House officers. 'The captain's instruments were also removed, and the cabin drawers were cut open and all goods possible taken ashore. The sea is still high. The beach for several miles below the wreck is covered with coffee and bags, which have been carried out of the vessel by the sea, and the surl is covered with coffee and bags. Four boats and large pieces of joiner work have also come ashore. Three of the boats have large holes in their sides. The Merritt Wrecking Company have charge of the wreck, but only the rigging and spars, and possibly the machinery, will be saved. The cargo was insured in the Atlantic and Orient companies. cournal of Commerce, May 15.

All the hides (500) and all the bales of wool and

skins have been saved from the wreck of steamer Pliny ashore at Deal, N.J. Five hundred bushels of coffee have been saved and taken to New York. coffee have been saved and taken to New York, The foremast of the Pliny went by the board on morning of May 19 taking with it the entire fore part of the vessel from the bow to the bridge. On May 20 she began breaking up very fast and the beach was strewn with wreckage that floated ashore. The coffee that filled the after hold of the vessel was washing out. The schooner Rapidan arrived at New York May 19 with merchandise taken from the week of the Pline. Mainten Bridge Bridge Wash wreck of the Pliny-Maritime Register, May 21.

It is stated that an undertaking is on foot to utilize the falls of Niagara for the production of electricity on a gigantic scale. It is proposed to light no less than 65 cities and villages between Boston and Chicago, and to lay some 10,000 miles of insulated cables for that purpose.

#### I OCAL NOTES

-The steamer India, consigned to Hüser, Watson & Co., is expected to arrive from New York or

—The vacant presidency of the province of Santa Catharina has been filled by the appointment of Bacharel Antonio Gonçalves Chaves.

-In conformity with the sentence pronounced some months ago, the assassin Guiteau was executed within the prison enclosure at Washinton, on the 30th ult.

-The failure to elect an alderman on the 1st inst renders necessary a second election. The 42 candidates standing highest on the list will only be permitted to enter the second contest,

mutea to enter the second contest.

—The government has authorized the president of Espirito Santo to pay 22,651 § 360, the amount of expenses incurred in the Santa Leopoldina colony during the months of February and March.

—The Julius Casar balloon propaganda is still alive and moderately active. The only way to settle this business is to exact a pledge from every supter of the scheme to make a trial trio in the first balloon constructed.

-In recognition of services rendered to the recent industrial exposition held in this city the Emperor has been pleased to confer the honor of an Official f the Order of the Rose upon Edward H. Tootal, Esq, of this city.

-The little hand organ of the late ministry i now trying to tell how it happened. The withdrawal of that little subsidy of 12,000\$ per annum will probably make the story a short one.

-By an imperial decree of the 21st ult. the gov ernment sanctions the act of the General Assembly granting a supplementary credit of 103,151\$261 to the department of justice.

—The number of persons voting at the municipal elections in this city on the 1st inst. was 3,838, and the highest number of votes received by a candidate, Henrique Alves de Carvalho, was 171, which was only nine votes less than required.

-In the recent prorogation of the imperial budge for the first four months of the current fiscal ye the General Assembly authorizes traffic expenditur on the Baturite and Sobral railways, of Ceará, to the amounts of 76,700\$ and 70,000\$, and on the new water-works of this city to the amount of 960,000\$

-Madame Lynch, of Paraguayan fame, —Madame Lyuch, of Paraguayan same, apetitioned the muister of war for the resitution to her of 147 ounces of gold which she says she deposited with the commander of the Brazilian squadron at Asuncion in 1870. The case has been referred to the law officers of the crown.

-The director of the Museu Nacional has received seven Botocudo Indians from the province of Espirito Santo, which are destined for the approaching anthropological exposition. The party is composed of three men three women and one boy. The oldest man is 60 years of age and is sufficiently civilized to be a Mormon, as he is the husband of the two youngest women, aged 19 and 15 years respectively.

-By an imperial decree of the 17th ult, the muni-cipal council is authorized to increase the estimated ceipts of the city this year from 1,249,535\$764 to 1,340433\$283, in order to provide for the redemption of the first installment of 85,000\$ on the 1,700,000\$ loan of 1880, together with the necessary expenses attending such redemption.

-By the naval supply bill, which became law on —Hy the naval supply but, which neceanic law on the 21st ult, the naval force for the ensiting year is fixed at 3,000 imperial marines, ro4 marines in the Matto Grosso service, and of 2,500 of the naval battalion, all of which will be employed under ordinary circumstances. In extraordinary circumstances naval battalion will be increased to 6,000 men

-On and after this date the editor of THE RIG —On and after this date the cultor of LHE Kit News begs to decline reciving any and all treasury notes of 500\$000 of the "4" estampa." Rather than to deny some of his friends the pleasure of paying up out-standing accounts, it is quite possible that he might be induced to receive a few of them this month at the treasury discount of 10 per cent.

-A telegram to the Gaseta de Noticias from on the 2nd inst. announces the final rupture of friendly relations between Spain and Uruguay. The reply of the Uruguayan government Oragany. The tepty of the Spanish minister in the Caballero case being deemed unsatisfactory, the latter presented his ultimatum and demanded his

'The new American steamer Queen of the Pacific, —The new American steamer Queen of the Pacific, bound for San Francisco, California, entered port on the morning of the 28th ult., 21 days from Philadelphia. She called for supplies and proceeded on her voyage on the 1st inst. Among her passengers for this port was Dr. E. H. Williams of the firm, Burnham of Parry, Williams & Co., Baldwin Locomtive Works, who comes to Brazil on a brief Locomtive Works, who comes to Brazil on a brief business visit. Dr. Williams is accompanied by his

-By an imperial decree of the 23rd ult. Dr. Ferreira Carneiro was appointed to the residency of Pará

--Mr. Albert Henschel, the well-known pho-ographer of this city, died suddenly at his residence on the evening of the 30th ult.

-By an imperial decree of the 22nd ult. budget of last fiscal year is extended over the first four months of the present year.

-A report comes from Buenos Aires that Mr Maurice Grau recently died of yellow fever in Hayana, and that his opera troupe had passed under the direction of Mile. Paola Marié.

—The annual meeting of the British Athletic Sports took place on the cricket grounds, Botafogo, on the 29th ult. The day was an unusually fine one, and the attendance was consequently large. The sports passed off very successfully.

-Uruguay was invaded at Arenal Grande on the 19th ult. by Maximo Perez and 200 followers. The towns of Dolores an Mercedes fell into his hands without opposition. Perez is an old-school revolutionist.

On the occasion of the definite establishment of the capital of the Argentine Republic at Buenos Aires gold medals were ordered struck off, which with diplomas, have been transmitted to the municipal governments of the various capitals of the

--With reference to the appeal in behalf of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, to be established in Odnicki attacks and Tooping we are requested to state that subscriptions here will be received both at the United States Legation and at the Consulate Gen-

The municipal elections of this city on the 1st inst, were fruitless, not one single candidate for the city council receiving the requisite number of votes. The number of aldermen in the city council is fixed at 21, and no salary is attached to the office, but yet there were no less than 137 candidates for the places. Were it not for the character of the men who head the list, one might consider this as ar indication of unselfish patriotism among a large number of citizens, but when some of the most notorious characters of the city are using all endeavors to secure the office, there is little reason for such belief.

-With its issue of the 28th ult., the Revista do Emenharia begins the publication of an exhaustive report on the Edison electric light by a commission appointed by the engineering club of this city. The ort is illustrated by drawings and diagrams, and report is illustrated by drawings and diagrams, and will form a most valuable addition to the scientific literature of the country. It gives a general history of artificial lights before entering upon the special subject of the report. From the experiments made the commission concludes that light for light the Edison light is no cheaper than gas, but allowing for illuminating powers it is considerably its greater cheaper.

How protection protects is well illustrated by the stimony of a hop-grower before a tariff commission the colony of Victoria, Australia. That colon in the colony of imposes a duty of 6d per pound on imported hops. A Gippsland farmer, named Taylor, stated that he had 18acres of hops under cultivation which produced this year from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds per acre At an average of 1,050 pounds the gross product would be 18,900 pounds. Taking half of the duty as protective (3d per lb. being formerly the revenue rate, the other 3d being subsequently added for protective purposes) this one hop-grower will receive a free gift of £236 5s this year from the colony simply because he is willing to cultivate 18 acres of hops. To any but a blind observer this acres of hops. To any but a blind observer this will look like a very considerable premium for so small a public service

#### COFFEE AND RUBBER IN CEYLON.

The annual report of the director of the I Botanic Gardens of Ceylon, Henry Trinen, M.B., for the year 1881, which has been placed on our table through the courtesy of the Ceylon Observer, ne remarks upon the coffee and rubbe industries of Ceylon which are of great interest to Brazilian planters. These two topics were discussed Brazilian planters. These t

The principal interest of the year h been the publication of Mr. Marshall Ward's third and final report on leaf-disease, a document which for careful accuracy and laborious thoroughness is all that could be desired or expected. \* As it seemed indeed to leave no point of practical importance to be investigated, I fully concurred in Mr. Ward's view that a prolongation of his enquiries during a third year, as originally contemplated, was unnecessary.
With reference to his work, I feel myself warranted in saying that we now know definitely and exactly

the life and ordinary mode of dispersion and propagation of the coffee-fungus, that a vast distance thus separates us from the state of things formerly existing then nearly all was uncertain, and that we shall not do wisely if we neglect to act in accordance with the present level of our knowledge. The sooner it is generally recognized that the principles of action are the now settled, the better. The evident unwillingness to accept this position it is, no doubt, not difficult to account for, but I cannot too strongly insist that the hope of relief must be based on a common agreemen and co-operation on the sound principles of actio now given, and the abandonment of the paralyzing notion of the chance discovery of a "cure." I would earnestly recommend all concerned to re-read with attention the 7th-12th paragraphs of the Cryptogamist's report, and consider the state of things reveals. I have already expressed my opinion support of "a general combination to destroy spore: and hinder their dispersion"; the actual methods to be employed for effecting this, I think it is the province of practical agriculture to devise. They must necessarily vary according to the peculiarities of seasons and climate in particular districts and even individual estates, and, almost equally, with the special circumstances connected with estate man ment; but the guiding principle will be ever to diminish the chances of infection, and prevent or avoid the lodgment of spores on the aves by every check and device possible.

leaves by every check and device possible.

But a general co-operation is a prime necessity, and I venture to hope that all interested in this important industry will recognize their public roponsibility to assist in limiting the dissemination of the disease. Especially, should owners of estates which have quite gone out of cultivation feel them. selves called upon to see that their now useless trees which have become merely a focus of disease, be rooted out and destroyed.

There is also another important factor which canno be overlooked in the consideration of remedial mea-sures on a large scale—that is, the condition of the native coffee. This is in some considerable degree under government control, and should be simultane-ously dealt with. The complete destruction of a large roportion of this, which has become almost aboutely valueless and is a perfect hot-bed of Hemileia. is to be strongly advocated wherever it can effected; and compensation, where necessary, might be made by the free gift of other useful food plants.

By such a combination on the part of the commu nity against the common enemy, it is reasonable to expect a good deal might be effected. Our experience of other truly parasitic fungi does not warrant us in expecting to eradicate *Hemileia* by these means, but there can be little doubt that even a sensible and sustained diminution in lexf-lisease would result a a considerable recovery in the staple product of Cevlon.

The bearing of Liberian coffee on the practical aspect of the question is also important. A tempo-rary distrust of this admirable plant is, I am glad to see, yielding to a more just appreciation of its great Coffee liberica is of course severely attacked by the leaf-disease fungus, but on the whole this species, as compared with varieties of C. arabica, is ess damaged by the disease; and I think a more less damaged by the disease; and 1 time a more regular and beavier crop may be generally calculated upon. Possibly its frequent blossoming and fruiting may give it some advantage. Some di-appointment has been caused by attempts to grow it in mostifable localities; Liberian coffee requires a most atmosphere as well as a hot climate; exposure to dry heat readily corches the berries, and is I think desirable her in some localities, at least while the plants are young

In my last report I expressed regret at the small response to our efforts to get the cultivation of this kind of coffee taken up by the Sinhalese, and I am now glad to be able to report a considerable change for the better. A rather large demand indeed has sprung up in many parts of the low-country. In partivley meeting this over 50,000 young plants have been gratuitously distributed from Henaratgoda through the government agents by the beadmen to native cultivators. It would be well if this species native cultivators. It would be well it this species—so admirably adapted for Sinhalese garden culture were to entirely supplant the old village coffee, and I think it might well be made a condition of gratis distribution that this old coffee should be destroyed.

#### INDIA RUBBER.

Much activity is being shown in the search for new rubber-yielding plants. As I have before ob-served, caoutchouc seems to be more or less pro luced by nearly all apocynaceous plants, and a large number of artocarpaceous and euphorbiaceous ones also, but it is not in a state available for ready extraction or for commercial purposes in any very large number of them. Thus in our native species of Willinghbeia (W. zeylanica) which I have had the opportunity—through the kindness of Mr. J. C. Ro-berts of Udugama of experimenting with, and which gives plenty of milk, the caoutchouc, which

\* The more strictly technical portions of Mr. Ward's mi-croscopic researches on Hemiliais have appeared in the number for January, 1883, "Quart. Journ. Microsc. Science," illust-rated by three excellent plates reproduced from the author's

is abundant, after first passing through a viscous sticky condition dries into a puty-like substance of no great tenacity and scarcely any elasticity, and this whether treated by heat, with alum, with alco-hol, or simply allowed to dry. The plant is a climber, and the stems, which are said to attain over six inches in diameter, extend to an immense length. This result is disappointing, as a congener at Singapore (W. Burbidge) of the Kew Report for 1880, formerly referred to W. martabanica) affords a very fair rubber known as "Gutta Singgarip." Of this sort we have received a case of 50 plants (which was kindly brought from Singapore by Mr. F. A. Fairlie) and we previously had a few plants from Mr. Mur ton. This and other less-known species of Wil-Inghbeia also apparently afford some of the rubber of Borneo, called "Gutta Susu" in the market.

But the most promising of the new rubber plants re the species of *Landotphia*. The African kinds of caoutchoug are mainly, and on the East coast wholby, supplied by these; and, by the exertion of Sir J.

Kirk chiefly, several have been now brought into cultivation. To him directly I am in lebted for a consignment of seeds (in the fuilt) of the narrow-leaved species called "Matere" or "M'tiri," which affords the best rubber of the Zanzibar coast, and which it is proposed to call L. Kirkii. Of this we previously possessed but a single plant at Henaratgoda, now over two years old and widely climbing over a wild nutmeg tree. Young plants of this have also been received from the Royal Gardens, Kew, during the year, as well as of three other species, for an account of which reference must be made to the report of that establishment for 1850, pp. 38-43. Of two of these. L. Petersiana (Willingibela, (No. 4," (I. c. p. 43), the broad-leaved species, we have some 18 plants at Pérâde-niya, and of the other, *L. florida* (Mbunga" of Zanzibar), a single fine specimen. These and several other allied and undetermined kinds (including two plants of a Madagascar rubber from the Ceylon Company, Limited, and the West African "Apocyrubber of Mr. T. Christy's " New Con macroial Plants," No. IV., p. 13) have been planted out, some at the foot of old trees, others against large dead tranks and branches fixed in the ground.

The wonderfully rapid development of trade in these African rubbers is, in spite of their habit of growth, leading to their destruction. From two districts of Easter a Africa alone the export of rubber in 1880 exceeded 1,000 tons, the price having risen

no one year from £140 to £250 per ton.

Sir J. Kirk thinks the Landolphas (especially L. Kirkii) by far the most promising of rubber plants for cultivation in plantations; their stems can be own at frequent intervals for the rubb fresh shoots readily spring up from the stools. He quotes with approval, in reference to the extraction uc, the suggestion of Mr. T. (Commercial Plants No. I., p. 9) that the stems after cutting "could be taken to the rolling mill, and the crushed mass digested with bisulphide of carbon in which the rubber is soluble, but which does not dissolve the gum and resinous matters contained in the plant, and which if left in the rubber would injure its quality."

Of other African kinds, Mr. T. Christy has sent

a few seeds of a plant determined at Kew to be Tabernamonlana crassa, and a specimen of Ficus populifolia; whilst we have F. Vogalli also from

With regard to the American rubbers, Ceara (Mamihot Glaziovii) continues to interest planters by its rapid growth, ready propagation, tenacity of life, and early production of seed. From this latter quality chiefly it has resulted that the loud and urgent demand for seed has almost ceased in Ceylon in the course of one year. We have distributed it to several private planters in India and to the governstablishme ment establishments there, also some to Singapore for a further trial, as well as to Jamaica and other

A single tree of Heven flowered at Henaratgoda, and produced a few capsules in April. The growth of Para rubber is not rapid; our largest is now 21 inches in circumference at a yard from the ground, an increase of 5 inches in the year. New plantations of Hevea have been formed, and some trees at Pé-rá-leniya have been planted in a position in the new garden where they are flooded when the river is high, with a view to an imitation of their native

One plant of another species, Hevea Spruceana, which gives valuable rubber, was sent direct from British Guiana by Mr. Jenman, but has unfortunately not sur ived

At the request of the government of India-at whose expense the plants were originally imported to Ceylon — a consignment from Henaratgoda, consisting of 28 go al stucks routed in a Ward's case. was despatched (from Henaratgoda) in November to the Andaman Island. The climate there is likely to prove eminently suitable for Para rubber which has not succeeded in Peninsular India, but is going on well in British Barmah.

The Castillos, bah at Péradeniya and Henaratgoda, also produced flowers during the dry weather of examination however, these were all male. This species is said not to produce seed till eight years old. The finest tree at Henaratgotia has nhw a stem of about 22½ inches in circumference at a yard from the ground.

During the early part of the year I made a preliminary and tentative investigation to ascertain the condition of the milk in our Ceara trees at Pérâdeniya, and the best means of obtaining it. The principal conclusion I arrived at was that the trees principal conclusion I arrived at was that the frees-had not their milk in a sufficiently concentrated state to invite tapping. I was quickly led to the opinion that the method of paring the stem as prac-tised by the natives in Brazil (according to Mr. Cross) would not be found either convenient or economical. The milk-vessels occur in two layers, the richer one is in the innermost stratum of the bark just outside the cambium, but there is a smaller the richer one is in the innermost stratum of the bark just outside the cambium, but there is a smaller one immediately beneath the thin green layer; this latter is sacrificed by the slicing process which also causes loss from the milk adhering to the shavings. In the culture of this kind of rubber the principal difficulty will, I think, be the arbitration of the milk. It appears to be present in good quantity, but a very small amount flows from each cent, and it is difficult to avoid drip and loss if the stems are not perpendicular. It is not possible at present to make any estimate of the slightest value as to the probable average yield of a tree. The plant is evidently very hardy and rapidly recovers from bark injury. I think I should repeat here what I said two years ago (Notes, p. 4) that the yield of a few trees cannot be remunerative, and only large plantations can hope to repay the cost of collection. The quality of the dry rubber (resulting from milk laboriously obtained from one tree by small incisions) appears identical with the Ceara strap of commerce, in spite of the extremely watery character of the milk. Further experiments will be shortly made. will be shortly made.

will be shortly made.

"The more valuable Para and Central American rubbers have their milk already in a more concentrated condition than the Ceara. Castildos especially affords a milk which spontaneously coagulates in a few hours into a very elastic rubber. Mr. Cross states (Report to Madras Government, March, 1881) that a tree of Castillon 1½ -2 feet in diameter it confells and indicators, tamond should world with il carefully and judiciously tapped should yield about 12 lbs, of rubber per annum; and with regard to Heren, Mr. Wickham, who brought the seeds from South America to Kew, informs me seeds from South America to Kew, informs me fit bears tapping very well if properly worked, and I have known productive Ciringals (rubler walks) the property of several generations of Indiam Cir-ingaros. In their native woods the large trees (they grow to a great size) are selected for workthrey grow to a great size; his escention to working as being profitable by taking a lager number of cups or a long vine band, but were a plantation formed the trees could no doubt be profitably worked whilst still small—say 24 inches in circumference. The great thing is to avoid cutting too deeply into the bark.

## COMMERCIAL

					July	4th, 1882.
Par		of the Braz				27 d.
	do	do	do	do in 1		
	do		S. coin) in 1			54 45 cent

do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold... 8 889 

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCULANCE.

June 23.—The banks continued with the rate of 21½ on London, the market being firm but inactive. Private paper was negotiated at 21 gift—215 on London and 425 on Paris. Sovereigns closed at 11\$\frac{1}{2}\text{co}\$ on London and 425 on Paris. Sovereigns closed at 11\$\frac{1}{2}\text{co}\$ on London and 425 on Paris. Sovereigns were offered at 11\$\frac{1}{2}\text{co}\$ on London and 425 on Paris. Sovereigns were offered at 11\$\frac{1}{2}\text{co}\$ on London and 425 on Paris. Sovereigns were offered at 11\$\frac{1}{2}\text{co}\$ of London and 425 on Paris to 10\$\text{co}\$ on London, and at 425 bank and 21\$\frac{1}{2}\text{co}\$ on London and 25\$\text{co}\$ paris to 10\$\text{co}\$ on London, and at 425 bank and 21\$\frac{1}{2}\text{co}\$ on London and 430—42\$\text{co}\$ paris to 10\$\text{co}\$ lune 28.—The market to 40\$\text{presented to Atape, the banks drawing at 21\$\frac{1}{2}\text{co}\$ on London and private paper being negotiated at 21\$\frac{1}{2}\text{co}\$ on London and private paper being negotiated at 21\$\frac{1}{2}\text{co}\$ on London and 42\$\text{co}\$ on London and 43\$\text{co}\$ on London and 44\$\text{co}\$ on London and 45\$\text{co}\$ on London and 45\$\t

July 3.—The rate of the banks remained at 21½ and private paper was negotiated at 21½-21 716 on London and 345 on Hamburg, the market closing firm but inactive. Sovereigns were offered at 11\$420 with buyers at 11\$370.

July 4 -To-day the rates are the same as yesterday.

—The	June returns at the custom house at acceipts to be 2,909,832\$841 as follows:	this p	ort show
mnorte	o maritimo	2,510	,077\$811 ,908 942 5719 377 ,126 711
			,832\$841
Restituti Inland r	ons evenue returns goods despatched for export at the Rio te month of June were as follows:	1,698	
Coffee	190.757 bags 9.682 82.050 kilos	3,846	ial value 1,962\$100 8,002 000 1,506 680 0,034 500
Sugar Rosewo I pecacu Vinbatic	7,449 bags and 265 barrels ad 769 pieces unha. 37 servins 6 wood 30 pieces		7,068 000 500 000
G	old, bars and dust		8,260 880 8,014 200
	Total value	4,16	6,275 140
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHAL	7£5.	
20	une 23. Six per cent apolices		1,075 000
200	Banco do Commercio and serie		140 000
50	Banco Commercial		240 000 146 000
100	Brazil Industrial		230 000
70	Integridade Insurance		75 000
2	do		76 000
16	Garantia Insurance		146 000
	une 26.		
100	Brazil Industrial		230 000
100	Amazon Steam Navigation (outsid s.)		167 000
9	Sorocabana R.R. do		109 500
216	Banco Predial, hyp. notes, without int do with int		75 % °le
50	une 27.		70/2 10
30	Six per cent apolices ex div		1,043 000
6	Brazil Industrial		233 000
170	do		235 000
65	S. Panlo e Rio without subsidiaries		165 000
10	Commercio e Lavoura		92 000
500	Botanical Garden R R		185 000
4	Leopoldina debentures		700 000
50	Carangola R. R. with div. (outside sal	c)	190 000
	une 28.  Botanical Garden R R		185 000
200	Previdente Insurance with div		20 000
48	Integridade Insurance do		70 000
40	Banco Predial hypoth, n. do		7652 °la
-	Docas D, Pedro H [a, 8,]		110 000
	une 30.		
349	Previdente Insurance with diy  Docas D. Pedro II		20 000 110 000
130	Amazon Steam Nav. with div. till July	5	170 000
332	Previdente insurance with div. (outs.		20 000
3,500\$	National Loan of 1868 do Botanical Garden RR, buyer's optio		1,285 000
500	Aug 31 (outs, sale)		190 000
	July 1.		
	Six per cent apolices		1,050 000
100	Leopoldina R. R		200 000
100	Botanical Garden R. R. buyer's option		185 000
500	Ang. 31		190 000
3.20	J. 1.70 C ( - )		

#### 200 do dotill Sept, 30 (0. s.)..... 46 Bauco do Brazil hypoth notes 17 and 16c). HARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, July 4th, 1882. Exports.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee—During the period under review since our last report, on the 23rd wilt, there has again been only a limited amount of business transacted, owing to the poor assortment of our stock, caused by the commitmence of small receipts, the daily average of which, during the last ten to days, has been only 6, 0.145 bags.

The letter grades being the most scarce, doolers have roised their currency prices for them 30 review for this whereast those of the lower grades are unaltered.

The surring cost of coffee to-day, compared with that on the agad ult, shows an advance of td—5d per cet, for good and medium grades and of rid per cet, on the lower ones.

The sales since the arm this have been 8c, reb bases, viz:

The sale since the 2nd this three been 80, \$60 bags, viz: \$50,850 bags for United States \$19,100 ... Europe \$50 ... Cape of Good Hope \$4.150 ... Elsewhere

80,580 bags. The total sales during the month of June amount to 243.95

168,390 bags for United States

59/370 , Europe 5,100 , Cape of Good Hope 11,090 , Elsewhere

Receipts during the first 3 days of this month have averaged 6,230 bags per day.

The clearances have been: United States: June 23 New York Am bk Gruzader.
23 do Bt stt Halley.
29 Savannah Nor bk 3vanen.
30 Baltimore Am bk Alemaric.
July 1 do Am bk Yameyden.

30 Battino.

July 1 do Am ble 2...

Europe:

June 23 Southampton Br str Elle.

24 Barseilles Fr str Boarn.

26 Hamburg Gratt Fatharatia (& 7,188 Sant. s.

26 Liverpool Br str Boarn.

29 Estinore Nor ble Anna.

20 Bodeaux Fr str Niger.

22 str Bilgrana. 

The clearances in June	were:		
for United States 140,438	bags, against	86,709 in	June 1881
, Europe 56,522		276,918	
" Canada 107	**		
, C. of Good H 5,100	**	8,506	31
, River Plate and			
West Coast 859	**	5,096	19
total 212,026		377,315 crop-year	just ended
have been:			
bags		bags	00.0.
2,311,099 for United 1,346,714 Europe	S. against 2,	915,887	1000-51

807,702 tousing a decrease of \$80,722 bags comparess in the previous crop-year, viz:
\$\$ jam kernesse to United States
\$\$ decrease & Europe
\$\$ Cope of Good Hope
\$\$ Cope of Good Hope
\$\$ Kiver Plate and Wext Coast.
\$\$ keepts during the mouth of June have averaged
\$\$ 7,084 bags per day
\$\$ sum per, June \$\$ \$\$ sum per, June \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$

3.833.083 bags against 4.510.874 bags same period 1880-81 3.975.023 1870-80 3.098.596 1878-70 2.644.290 1877-78

e, per 10 kilos:
Washed...
Superior...
Good first
Regular first
Ordinary first
Gond second
Ordinary second...

and on this basis cargoes may be quote

Prime United States 4.450—
Good 4.4500—
Fair to good 3.4500—
Fair to good 3.4500—
Fair 3.4500—

(f. o b. ex freight and commission, exchange 21½ in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to-day at 94,000 bags, not very well accorded.

Toral clearances of coffee from Rio during the crop-years 1881-82, 1880-81, 1879-80.

1881-52 1880-31 1870-8n | Bags | Bags | Bags | Bags | Syl 501 | 344 | 935 | 617.678 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 | 939 UNITED STATES. New York..... Baltimore.
Hampton Roads f. o
Richmond
Charleston
Savannah
Molièe
New Orleans
Galveston

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 6 months from Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1882.

DESTINATION	1862	1881	1880
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	713,850	621,524	380,244
Baltimore	185,032	148,977	168,761
Hampton Roads f. o	4000		9,500
Richmond	444	3,590	_
Charleston	840	1,180	-
Sayannah	14,100	5,800	4,610
Mobile	3,502	8,545	_
New Orleans	34,646	101,454	41,107
Galveston	21,492	10,500	-
St. Thomas f. o	-	-	4944
Key West f. o	-	- 1	-
Total	993,837	901,486	613,314
EUROPE Channel f. o	7,700	22,771	14,000
Hayre	35,476	145,138	53,241
Antwerp	25,662	143,528	49,123
North of Europe & Baltic	187,636	205,236	156,127
Liverpool, London & South'on	53,431	140,804	87,950
Bordeaux	0,812	52,678	23,485
Lisbon t. o	20,012	61,850	26,841
Portugal	5,291	8,583	403
Mediterranean	77.438	170,830	52,276
Total Elsewhere	430,388	953,178	464,432
Canada	3.383	-	_
Cape of Good Hope	42,1.0	54,840	31,027
River Plate & West Coast	19,445	23,513	17,371
Totals	64,946	80,353	48,391
United States	993,837	901.486	613.31
Europe	450.388	953,178	404,437
Elsewhere	64,546	80,353	48,398
Total	1,489,171	1,935,017	1,126,144

	1876-77	-77	1877-78	-78	1878-79	-79	1879-80	1-80	158-8	-82	*881-8	60
	Total	D'y aver	Total	D'y aver	Total	D'y aver.	Total	D'y aver.	Total ~	D'y aver	Total	D'y aver
	200.230	6.740	Pog-cre	2.826	243,701	7.861	299,075	9.641	257,541	8,179	336,984	10,870
inguist.	222,005	7,487	201.050	0.515	330,108	10,649	404.688	13,054	427, 174	13,780	433,034	13.969
lember	255,334	5.578	364.106	12,137	373,675	12,453	318,198	10,607	491,096	16,370	551,229	18,374
ctoher	342,820	11,050	336,032	10,840	403,407	13,015	410,234	13,233	461,828	24,898	472,365	15,238
vember	293,344	9.778	236,449	7.882	366,020	12,201	377,056	12,569	421,835	14,001	304.027	12,154
ecember	191,260	6,170	107,064	6,357	309,027	9.969	259,790	8,381	423,135	- 13,050	292,003	9,419
marv	220.738	7.411	233,827	7,543	211,582	6,825	153,264	4,944	323,500	10,448	241,097	7.797
bruary	184.526	0,590	194,293	6,939	287,977	10,285	144,903	4.997	400,558	14,027	100.252	3,902
rch	236,278	7,622	157,373	5,077	315,936	10,191	198,196	6,393	373-470	12,047	188,942	0,005
7	231,831	7,728	109,034	3,654	291,034	9.701	101,581	5,380	310,153	10.339	305,722	12,291
V	155,781	5,025	121,493	3,919	353,133	11.391	127,132	4,101	371,385	11.900	207,000	510,5
īc	130,053	4.335	170,405	5,880	212,936	7,098	121,501	40,50	252,773	8,420	212,512	7.084
The state of	2,604.290	7. 382	2,664,249	7,200	3,698,596	10,133	2,975,624	8,130	4.519,874	12,383	3,839,053	10,518

PERSEPERSONE.

Imports.

Flotter—The arrivals since our last report consist of noc barrels per Ganadile from New York-2,998 Girstpur from do do 7,200 half hags per Herên from Valparaiso.

The sales have been about 3,000 larrels.

Stock in first hands to Lty consist of 15,400 barrels American 2,600 bags. Chile

total 10,000

Market very firm.

| Market very frm. | Ye quote: | Trieste | Xominal | Richmond | St. 24 | 0.00-24 | 500 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 2

100 togs from their trace

1,673

und the total arrivals during the 6 months amount to
180,660 barrels

against 191,129 barrels same period 1881.

Pitch Pine—There have been no arrivals since our las

Pittel Fille Insert at 4,866 feet in June 1881, against 4,804.16 feet in June 1881, Total arrivals in June were 24,866 feet in June 1881, Total arrivals designed feet same period 1881, against 4,47,445 feet same period 1881, Market frim Last sale was at 4,9750 per dozen. White Pittel—Arrivals 138,472 feet per Ganal No. From New York which have been sold at 120 refs per foot.

Arrivals 2,221,874 from New York which have been sold at 120 refs per foot.

Total arrivals during the 5 months 1,376,374 from 1881.

Total arrivals during the 6 months 1,376,374 from 1881.

Market firm.

Market firm.

Swedish Pine.—Arrivals:

Swedish Pine.—Arrivals:

178 doren per 15/16 from Hamburg

178 doren per 15/16 from Hamburg

178 doren per 15/16 from Hamburg

178 from

Total arrivals during the 6 months 1,75,104 lt.

Bran.—Arrivals against 285,916 , same p'ed 1881

Bran.—Arrivals

303 bags per Elbe from River Plate

304

Macket 1990 and 1990 and 1990

Arrivals in June 7,010 bags

203 against 7,544 , in June 1881.

Total arrivals during the 6 months 20,977 bags

Inchart Corn.—Arrivals:

1,204 bags per Plate:

Cement.-Arrivals:

2,153 casks per Vale from Hamburg
1,660 ... K artan from Hamburg
50 ,... Pascal from London
Market unchanged. We quote:

English 7\$000--7\$500 German 6 500--6 800 French 7 500--8 000 Arrivals in June 6,612 casks against 10,473 , in June 1881.

Total arrivals during the 6 months 52,307 casks against 36,003 , same period 1887 Codffish.—No arrivals.

Market firm and retail prices maintained at 26,500 -2 DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUSTRIA has lately adopted a new customs tariff ngainst 36,003 , same period 1581.

Coeffish.—No arrivels.
Market firm and real prices maintained at 265,000-252.00 for prine quality.
Arrivals in the 100 tubsand 398 cases against 1,533 , in June 588.

Total ar Vask during the 6 months 10,223 tubs and 4,710 cases against 21,376 , 8,315 , same period 1581.

Rossitz—Arivels: 278 barels grant period 1581.

Rossitz—Arivels: 278 barels grant et al.
Arivals in June 275 barrels grant for 100 New York.
Market unchanged las 50-20, 455 yes per bar et.
Arivals in June 25 barrels grant 4,256 , same per, 1581.

Tutperttille—Arrivals ; 265 cases per Gunat? I from New York.
We quote as before 55 - 550 reis per falls.
Arrivals in June 25 cases grant 1581.

Total arrivals liming the 6 to antis 0,522 cases nguinst 1,795 , same per, 1581.

Total arrivals liming the 50 are 1581.

Total arrivals liming the 6 to antis 0,522 cases nguinst 1,795 , same per, 1581.

Keroscotto.—Arrivals ; 200 grant 1,795 , same per, 1581.

Keroscotto.—Arrivals ; 200 grant 1,795 , same per, 1581.

Keroscotto.—Arrivals ; 200 grant 1,795 , same per, 1581.

Me quote to day 6500-6 qe 3 per case for Devoe's Beller arrivals in June Bay (coses). YUNE 22.
CAPR Town—Br bg Silver Cloud; 155 tons, Lachlan; coffee PARANAGOA—Dan bg Odin; 173 tons; Hansen; ballast. THE sugar crop on the island of Mauritias this year is estimated at from 140,000 to 150,000 tons. PARAMACOA —Dan Og Court, 273 tons; Hansen; Sainast, TUNE 28.

ARKAMÁ —Nor loga Sizanner, 213 tons; Gullaksen; ballast, TUNE 24.

VASCOUVERS ISLAND—Am. shp. Detroit; 1577 tons; Monne; ballast. ARRIVALS OF POREIGN STEAMERS WHERE FROM 9 UNE 25. TUNE 25. UTTA—Br bk Dimalistair: 1210 tons: Sangster, ballast. June 22 Pibe Its

28 Halley Br
24 Orleanup Fr
24 Galieft Br
24 Orleanup Fr
25 Halley Br
24 Orleanup Fr
25 Halley Br
26 Orleanup Fr
26 Halley Br
27 Krong Fr Wm Gr Breuwer 24
28 Halley Br
28 Orleanup Fr
28 Halley Br
29 Orleanup Fr
20 CALCI CALCUTTA—Br bk Dimanuar; 1710 tons, some TUNE 26.

BAULA—Br ling Luz; 193 tons; Wakeham; ballast.
—It ling Rima; 310 tons; Nossardi; ballast. ——It log Room; 310 tons; Nossardi; ballast, YUNE 27. QUENC: 47 bb Chérry 1130 tons; Luid; ballast, New York—Ant bb Centander; 633 tons; Means; coffee, ACSPIALLA—Id: slap General Dourelle; 1435 tons; Stanton; belast, ACSTRAIA—Fe ship testerne Domente: 1935 Tones Statuton Felliest.

YUNE 28.

New York—Port biga Tuller 330 tones Sontess old iron.

Assit—Nor biga Nontoference; 134 tones Bachboldt sumfries.

YUNE 30.

Macos—Nor biga Expedit; 156 tones Rein, ballast.

TUNE 30.

Macos—Nor biga Expedit; 156 tones Rein, ballast.

PARASARIA—Nor big Strange; 32 tones Sanjann ballase.

YULL 18.

SANASARIA—Nor big Strange; 320 tones Enter-eat; enflee.

Pour Examples—Ge scher Gerl vial Endour; 137 tones

Harmand coffice. Market Pat.
We quote to day 65 yoo -6 qoo per case for Devoe's 15-70° it
Arriva's in June 8,90 coses
gainst 8,355 ., in June 1881,
Total arrival-riving the formaths 1070 cases
against 97,316 ., same p. 1881,
Land-No arrivals. Harmanne coffee.

Ensteader-New M. Innex; win tens: Wingcard; coffee.

Ensteader-New M. Innex; win tens: Wingcard; coffee.

Consulta-off ble Robat; (44) tons: Billion: balling.

Consulta-off ble Review; 674 tons: Panda; ballast.

State Contraines-Sp bgn Language; (48 times; Giberne tellust.) GOVERNMENT BONDS Land—No arrivals.

Market from:
We quote George's brand 18s rais per th, in erge to and
500 reis per th in ratio.
Arrivalship group to, s
against 5,700 a. and 35 cases in June 1887.
Total arrivals during the 6 months:
37,750 kegs and a5 cases
20104 10,800 a. 215 a. same period 1881.

Hay—Arrivals.
800 boles per hopered from themos Ayre 1
85-bot steady. TULY 2.

BALTMORE—Am bk Albemarke; 441 tons; Forbes; coffee.
—Am bk Vamondm: 433 tons; Oliver, coffee.

Callao—Br bk Ngdia; 5/3 tons; Rousseau; same cargo. FREIGHTS: Sailing-Vessels: | London | 40| | Channel f. n. 351 -40| | Liverpool | 394-40| | Lideng f. n. 351 -43| | Antverp. | 291-50| | (f. N. North | 441-40| | (f. N. North at bales per Lykerte from Baenos Ayre:
Market steady.
We quote \$8—50 reis per kilo.
Arrivals in June 250 false
against 4,477 in June 1831.
Total arrivals daring the \$months 12,381 hales
against 15,595 is
Conts.—Arrivals: Conts.—Arrivals:

35 per Kjertan Goon Hamburg
2,203 ... Neuman Hall from Cardiff
202 ... Rate from Greeneck
169 ... 87 from New Castle
652 ... Ozon from Greeneck
169 ... Rate Belfe from Cardiff
all on order. Quotations continue nominal in
sales. BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANI FOREIGN SAILING PESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE TANEIRO, JULI 2nd, 1882. sales.

Arrivals in June 23,331 tons.

against 10,423 tons in June 1853

Totalarrivals during 6 months 110,331 tons

gazinst 10,342 tons same period 1883

Beer.—Arrivals:

400 cases per l'ale from Hamburg

410 n. Krimprine F. W. from Branen

500 n. do from Antwerp.

We quote as before: 608 May 24 Rosario... E. Pecher & Cardiff... Messageries 660 30 Port Peric. J. J. dos Rei 566 June22 New York F. Clemente E. Pecher & C. hk J. H. Lagerse shp. Ivanbor -bk O. Thorlow bk Gamaliel - . bk Lepanto ... B. Ayres To order note as before:

Bass (Bidlers & Bell) 78 500—78 600

Gniness Stout 7 500-7 303

German, Carlsberg 7 500

do Cavallo 7 600

do Sandry bran ls 3 600-6 503 do Sandry oran is 3 consect gos Butter...-Arivals: 56 cases per Politut from Genea. 138 , L'Italia from do 962 , and 75 barrels per Ville de Sandes from Havre SHIPPING NEWS. bk Luigi P. 980 June 17 Iquique . . 120 April 5 Paysandú. 135 May 29 Resario ... 170 June 21 Guategury 201 21 Guatemda. 464 27 Greenock. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN PESSELS. bgn Chra bgn Maria bgn Maria bgn Mary bg Atlantic bk Ocean Vu'zi, C'pos & O'ra A. Wagner A. Wagner For repairs Watson Ritchie &C ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN PESSALS.

JUNE 1.

Hyungac—Nee bk Vale; 576 tons; Thur 67 ds; sundries to
Hyungac—Nee bk Vale; 576 tons; Thur 67 ds; sundries to
New York—Am bk Ganatild; 566 tons; Anthony; 51 ds;
undries to F. Clemente S. Co.
JUNE 24.

Gustumpano: Glomendal—Ge bg Allottle; 301 tons; Stege;
B ds coffee; put in for repiits; bound for Follmuth.

Brown Aylonia—Argant bk Lefands; 46 tons; Hosen;
22 ds; hay to order.

—Sp ben Falms Millet; 205 tons; Bertran; 16 ds jerked
bef to José Romaguera. ber to José Romaguera.

"JUNE 56.

HAMEIGET—Nor ben Kirrhan; 338 tons: Andersen; 59 ds.
sundriss to F. Saitwen & Co.

CARINTE—Ht shp. Neuman Hall; 1327 tons: Shiter; 51 ds.
coal to Norton Megaw & Co.

Gistrock—Nor ben Kark; 131 tons: Swendeen; 62 ds; coal to
Wilson Soros & Co.

New CASTLE—Nor hen Sift; 186 tons: Engelsen; 69 ds; coal to
Finish Kemp & Co.

TUNE 27.

GISTROCK—Cor bl. Ocean; 464 tons: Winter; 60 ds; coal and
iron to W. Ritchie & Co.

WESTLEMEICE—Data De Pratent; 200 tons; Petersen; 74 ds;
pine to order.

RANGONS—Sur ble Prima; 507 tons; Halm: 108 ds; rice to bš Prima
pol Iskim
pol Vicinim
pol Vicinim
pol Vicinim
pol Vicinim
pol Vicinim
pol New Vicinim
pol New Vicinim
pol New Vicinim
pol New Vicinim
pol Polici Polici
pol Canaguari
pol Joven Gabriel
pol Enrique
pol A Christian
bgra New Vicinim
pol Terrell
pol New Vicinim
pol New Vicinim 194 June 3 Hangson. Fo order.

194 Mar o Mont vince preitas & Miranda.

195 Q. Apres. J. N. Vincenzi.

296 April. Apres. J. N. Vincenzi.

297 Q. Apres. J. N. Vincenzi.

298 Q. Apres. J. N. Vincenzi.

299 Q. J. Apres. J. S. S. del Vincenzi.

290 Q. J. Apres. J. Ost Marcia Irmão.

290 Q. J. Apres. J. Ost Miranda.

290 Poysanda. Comp. Agricolt.

291 Q. Apres. J. Ost Miranda.

292 Q. J. Apres. J. Ost Miranda.

293 Q. J. Apres. J. Ost Miranda.

294 Q. Apres. J. Romaguera.

295 Q. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

296 Q. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

297 Q. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

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297 Q. J. Apres. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

298 Q. J. Apres. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

299 Q. Apres. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

290 April. B. Apres. J. Romaguera.

290 April. B. Apres. J. Romaguera.

290 April. B. Apres. J. Romaguera.

291 April. B. Apres. J. Romaguera.

292 Q. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

293 Q. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

294 Q. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

295 Q. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

296 April. B. Apres. J. Romaguera.

297 Q. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

298 Q. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

299 Q. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

299 Q. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

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297 Q. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

298 Q. J. Apres. J. Romaguera.

299 Q. J. Apres. J. Romaguera. RANGON-Sw bk Prima; 507 tons; Halm; 103 ds; rice to criter.

CARDIFE—Br bl: Edity Beller, 518 tons; Owen; 52 ds; coal to Fiorita & Tavolara.

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DA	re.	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
June	24	Elbe, Br	Southampton*	Sundries
		Béarn, Fr	Marseilles"	Sundries
11	25	Halley Br	Vew York	Coffee
- 11	25	Galicia Br	Valparaiso*	Sundries
11	25	Orénoque Fr	River Plate	Sundries
	27	Valparaiso Gr	Hamburg*	Coffee
12	27	Iberia Br	Liverpool*	Sundries
**	27	Pascal Belg	River Plate	Sundries
**	27	Archimedes Br	santos	Sundries
13		Dalton ilr	Southampton*	Sundries
12	20	Kronp'z F, W.Gr	Santos	Sundries
,,,		Avon Br	do	Sundries
	30	Glenfyne Br	do	Sundries
July	1	Niger Fr	Bordeaux*	Sundries
11	1	O'n of the P'c Am	S. Francisco, Cal	Ballast
11		Belgrano Fr	Havre	Sundries
11		Tagus Br	River Plate	Sundries
"		Santos Gr	Santos	Sundries

—The works on the S. Thomé lighthouse are reported to be well advanced, and it is expected that the light will be in operation about the beginning of August. The light will be dioptice, of the first order, white, and with intervals of one minute. It will be 165 feet above the sea bevel and will be visible for a distance of 19 miles in clear weather.

EMISSION	CIRCULATION		DEN	MINATI	ION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
		General	Apolices	, curren	ıcy	6 %	1,078,4000	1,050\$000
1		19	17	3.9	**********	31	800 000 600 000	
		n n	15	33		27		1,040 000
39,069,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	- 21	22	11		22	500 000	,,,
39,009,100,000	33313977	**	51	57		11	400 600	11
		>1	10	59		,,,	200 000	"
		,,,		.,		5 %	1,000 000	82 %
		111	5+	**		- 11	600 000	,,,
a,151,600 aca	1,990,400 000	- 11		19		- 11	400 000	"
110,600 000	119,600 000		,,	17		4 %	1,000 000	
11.31.00	**	111		1.1			600 000	
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provinci	al apolic	es of Ri	io de Janeiro	6.90	500 000	103 %
2,722,000 000	2,722,600 000	31	,,				200 000	25,
21,000,000 000	16,582,000 000	Nationa	l Loan o	f 1868,	gold		1,000 000	1,290\$000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	.01	**	23	.,	**	300 000	,,,
41,820,000 000		Nationa	d Loan o	í 1879,	gold	416 %	1,000 000	1,150\$000
7,005,000 000	53,235,000 000	1 11	- 11	73	,,	"	500 000	11

TO A ATTENT	ANIIA D	110110 66	MIDANIES

2,203 Nesoman Hail from Cardiff								DA	INIX	) [1]	VD TOBLIC CO	1111 1 1 1 1 4 1 1	,,,		
302 , Rach from Greenock	FOREIGN SA.	V.IN	G $TE2$	SSELS IN	THE PORT OF		20	9	14	5			LAST	LAST DI	VIDEND
169 Sif from New Castle	170 D	91	NEIR	0, 70'11'	and, 1582.	CAPITAL	ARE	SUR	vator	2	NAMES	MESERVE FUND			
632 " Ocean from Greenock		200					SH	159	2	5			TIOS	AMT	PAID
638 Falsy Belle from Cardiff			-			-	1	1	1		BANKS				
all on order. Quotations continue nominal in the absence of		100	CNTERED	WHERE		33,000,000\$	165,000	All	2007	All	Banco do Brazil	8,754,3135981	2007000		lan. 1882
	NAME	8	2	FROM	CONSIGNER	8,000,000	40,000	Ali 25,000	200	AB	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,102,841 837	240 000	0 000	Jan. 1882 Jan 1882
sales.		2	3			£ 1,000,000	50,000	All	620	6 10	English (limited)	. 6 150,000	140 000	12 sh	July 1882
Arrivals in June 12,331 tons against 19,421 tons in June 1881	in about			-		6,000,000	30,000	All	200	All	Industrial e Mercantil Mercantil de Santos	220,414 250	240 000	8 000	Jan. 1882
Total arrivals during 6 months 110,754 tons	AMERICAN					4,000,000	20,000	5,000	200	3.13	Banco Prediat	12,325 330			Jan. 1882 Jan. 1882
Total arrivals during a months 192,551 0005 against 102,542 tons same period 1381	bk J. H. Jagersoll	608	May 24	Rosario	E. Pecher & C.	£ 1,000,000	\$0,000	All	6 20	6 10	New London and Brazilian	7 102 000	rest.	17 6	Oct. 1881
	shp Ivanhoe	1611	25	Poet Pecie.	Messageries Mar. J. J. dos Reis & C.	12,000,000	60,000	15,000	200	200\$	Banco do Commercio	517.253 013	222 665	8 000	Jan. 1882
BeerAnivals:	bk Gamaliel	566	june22	New York	F. Clemente & Co			All	200%	All	Petropolis	84,730 470	172 000	3 500	Jan. 1882
400 cases per Unit from Hamburg		-				7,500,000	37,500	14,380	200	All	Macabé e Campos	103.795 128	220 000	R over	Mar. 1882
440 Kranprinz F. W. from Bremen do from Antwerp.	ARGENTINE	106	Lunar	B. Ayres	To order	-		- 1		250	Paulista	258,601 200	95 44	612 %	interest
	bk Lepanto	1				15,000,000	75,000	25,000 All	200	Al	Sorocabana	. 250,000 800	100 200		June, 1880
We quote as before:	be Mindora	1031	Aprile	Greenock	Wilson Sons & Co.	4,000,000	20,000	-	_	1	do detentures		90 % 78 % 200 Milu	6%	interest
Bass (Hders & Rell) 72 500-75600	bk Arcola	974	Man	London Paranagui	B. Wright & De C'		-		-	tool	do do Leopoldina	St,320 279	200 000	7 1800	interest
Tennent 4 500 5 000	bk Chin Yang	385	10			2,400,000	12,000	All	200				103 000	612 22	July, 1891 interest
, Guiness' Stout 7 2007 303	lug Tynron sho M. of Marine	277	13	Valparaiso.	Alex . Wagner. Norton Megaw &C	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Nietheroyense		25 000 Nom		
German, Carlsberg 7 200	sho M. of Marine bk Lady Gertrude	1024	23	Cardiff Greenock.	A. Wagner,	600,000	3,390	All	200	All	Nietheroyense Campos a S. Sebastião S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	: = 1	105 000		July (88)
do Cavallo 7 000	hon Studing	347	4 31	Liverpool.	For repairs	10,665,000	53.325	30,000	200				18: 000		July 1551
do Sundey brands 5 000-6 500	ben Alice Ada.	293	2	St John	. To order	=			_	-	do do subsidiary shares		19 000 Nom		
ButterArrivals:	shp Algonquin. bk C. Gla Istone	1234	27	tardiff	Rio Gas & C. D. Pedro H R.R.	800,000	4,000	All	200	All	União Valenciana	31,600 000	103 000	14 600	Feb 1881 Dec. 1881
ch cases per Poitou from Genea.	bk C. or Rothes	73	2	S Sunderland	Fiorita & Tavolara.	3,000,000	15,000	11,605	200		do debeutures	_			interest
tite to form do	bgu Valero bl: Wave King.	40	2	Brunswick Brunswick							TRAMWAYS	1			
962 , and 75 barrels per Ville de Santes from Havre.	bl: Wave King.	177	21	Cardi 7	D. Pedro H RR.	4,000,000	20,000	16,500 Ali	2005	1.1	S Christovão	-	105 000		July. 1881
We quote:	ship St. George, ship Ciulew	121	June	7 New Port.	Royal Mail	700,000	50,000	All	100	1005	S Paulo	18,750 18	120 000		July, 1881
French, in barrels 985-1\$500 per lb.	I show to the other	1221		c calculf	. D. Pedro H KK.	1,200,000	0,000	All	200	A1	Pernaminuco	16 125 451	130 000		July. 1881
do in tius t 000-1 200 "	bk British Arm lug V. & Mehan	1 23		Cardiff St. Mary.		540,000	2,700	All 3,000	200	Al	Pelotas	_	20 000		
do in this I town 1 120	lug V. & Medan	18	1	al Hayre	. Potey Rabert & Co.	000,000	6,000			A1	Porto Alegre	20,000 000		5 000	Jan. 1882
Danish ,, 1 100—1 120 ,, Italian, gft0—1 ( ) ,,	ld: Spanker	47	- 2	1 New Castl	e Fiorita & Tavolara	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	A1	t Vilia Izabel	tob at 5 213	230 000	7 500	fan, 1882
Italian, Soc 820	shp Newan Ha	1 152		Cardiff	Norton M'w & Co Fiorita & T.	2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	Al	Montevideo	2,800 000	1 500		
American, in tius	bk Fairy Belle.					1,200,000	10,000	All	200\$	Al	! Bruxellas		19 000	-	
do in barrels	be M. Augusta.	. 17	May 2	8 Westerwic	k Hartwig Will'n &C	5,400,000	27,000	AB All		, Al	Carris urbanos	17,981 66	3 245 000	10 000	July 1881
TANKS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	lug Bogense	. 22	June	3 Unrishami	l: F. Clemente & C.	3/4-5	-	-	-				90 %	6 %	interest
C Mrwc	bg Peatens					1,800,000	0.000	All	300\$	300	União e Industria	180,000 00	105 000	15 000	June 1879
SHIPPING NEWS.	schr Geertje	. 13	May	5 Rio Grand	e For tepairs	180,000	1,800		100	A	Magé e Sauncaia		Nom.	-	
J	1 ITALIAN		Lunar	7 Iquique	For repairs			All	2005	Al	1 Brazileira de Navegação	507,423 78	2 250 000	10 000	Ian. 1882
	bk Luigi P	190	Junei	/ Irdundue	- Con require	600,000	3,000	All	2007	1603	Espirito Santo e Campos	300,000 00		6 000	
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	GERMAN	1			Vu'zi, C'pos & O'ra	Carriera	1,000	012		110	União Nietheroyense	**	Nom.		
7 UNE 22.	bgn Clara	: 13	o April	s Paysandú. g Rosario	A. Wagner	640,000	3,200	3,166	200	4.1	Ferry	80 172 64		8 000	Jan. 1882
HAMBURG-Nor bk Vale; 576 tons; Thue: 67 ds; sundries to	bgn Mary	17	o Inne	rithuntegun	A. Wagner	£ 750,00	0 50,000			A1	1 Amazon Steam Navigation	\$0,00	170 000	osh	July 1881
	be Attantice	. 20	1 2	Guatemal: Greenock	l'or repairs		75	-	200	1002	Fluy, do Espírito Santo (Ceará).		105 000		
New York Am bk Gamaliel: 566 tons; Anthony: 51 ds;	bk Ocean	- 46	1 2	Greenock.	. Watson Ritchie &C	250000				A	1 Nacional de Navegação 1 S. João da Barra e Campos	170,008 83	0 1So 000	10 000	Oct 1881
sundries to F. Clemente & Co.	NOONEGIAN					600,000	3,000	1,778	200						
JUNE 24.	bk Ensims		7 May 2	6 Antwerp .	. E. Schow & C. . Berla Carim & Co.	3,000,000	\$ 8,00		1,000\$	125	Fidelidade	225,000 00	0 220 000	12 500	July 1882
CHAMPERICO (Guatemala)—Gr bg Atlantic: 201 tons; Stege: 84 ds; coffee; put in for repairs; bound for Februarth.	bk Grant		5 2	S Cette		3,000,000	3,000	Ail	1,000	160		313,179 98	0 530 000	37 000 10 000	July 1882 July 1882
BUENOS AVERS-Argent bk Lepanto; 496 tons; Honsen:	bk Cato bk Forto		June	al Cardiff	To order	2,300,000	2,500 Soc		1,000	250	Nova Permanente	180,123 76	3 32 000		July 1882
		. 1 27	8	7 Marseilles Portland	. H. N. Dreyfus	\$00,000	500	All		100	Nava Regeneração	21,418 72	2 Nom.	6 000	
Sp bgn Taime Millet; 205 tons; Bertran; 16 ds; jerked	be Carl Haastee	. 88		o Operto		4,000,000	30,000	20,000	200	50		250,000 00	0 50 000	4 000	July 1882 July 1882
beef to José Romaguera.	he Vale	. 57	6 8	Hamburg.	. Brandes & Co	5,000,000	50,000	25,000	100				0 20 000	2 500	luly 1882
TUNE 26.	bgn Kjartan	. 33		& Hamburg	F. Sauwen & Co Wilson Soas & Co	1,000,000	7	All	200	700	Popular Fluminense	184,420 74			Dec. 1878
HAMBURG Nor ben Kiartan; 338 tons; Andersen; 59 ds;	bgn Rask bgn Sif	- 10	2 /	Wow Cast	le Finnie Kenn & Co		20,00	10,000	200		Alliança		20 000	10	July 1882
sundries to F. Sauwen & Co.	DEN CALLES	- 47	July	1 Westhard	el A. Wagner	500,000	\$ 2,500	All	200	Al	1 ( Usein	70,000 00	40 000	1 600	Jan. 1832
CARDIFF—Br shp Newman Hall; 1527 tons; Slater, 51 ds. coal to Norton Megaw & Co.	SWKDISH				d M Biedekarken&C	200,000	1,000		200	A	Harmonia	900 00	Nom.		Dec. 1876
GREECK-Nor ben Kask; 191 tons; Svendeen; 62 ds; coal to	bk Clara Maria		June	Rangoon.	. To order.	300,000	3,000	All	100		GAS COMPANIES		1		June. 1830
		130				\$ 750,00	37,500	36,000	6 20	A	Rio de fanciro		260 000		May 1881
NEW CASTLE-Nor bgn Sif; 186 tons; Engelsen; 69 ds; coa	nol Isidra	- 19	4 Mar	9 Mont vide	Freitas & Miranda.	6 75,00	7,500	All	£ 10		Nictheroy		55 000	200	April 1881
to Finnie Kemp & Co.	pol Voladar bg Joven Migu	el 31	3	9 B. Ayres.	G.N deVincenzi &			All	2001	A	Fransportes Marit de Sav	120,000 00	02 000	4 500	Jan. 1834
TINE or	Las Vietneia	1 7.4	A	. D Asmed	Freitas & Micanda	600,000			200	A	Hands Marithles		110 000	6 000	Jan. 1880
GREENOCK-Gr bk Ocean: 464 tons; Winter, 60 ds; coal and	bg Nilevo Vigil	c ld			Faria Irmãos I Romuruera	10.000,000	50,00	15,000	200	1 A	B Docas de Pedro II	-	110 000	0 6 000	Jan 1832
iron to W. Ritchie & Co.	bg Pene	. 21	0 !	7 Ajó 6 B Ayres	G NdeVincenzi&F		5,0-3		200	A	II União Industrial		10 00	0 10 000	Jan. 1882
WESTERWICK-Dan bg Prateus; 200 tons; Petersen: 74 ds	ben Camagnay	1 12	2 1	6 Paysandu	. Comp Agricola.	500,000	2,5%	Al	200	115	\$ Florestal Paranaeuse		2 00	0	
pine to order.  RANGOON-Sw bl: Prima; 507 tons; Halm; 108 ds; rice to		ri ic	o May	6 B Ayres	Frias Irmãos & Co		6,00	) Al		1 A	# Melhoramentos de Santos # Carrungens Fluminense		Nom 27 168 00	1	Yan
priler.		18	2 1	6 Paysandú	Souza Irmão & C	1,200,000	0,00		200	100	8 Commercio e Lavoura	29,000 0	27 108 00	9 000	Jan. 1882
CARINFE-Br ble Fairy Belle; 518 tons; Owen; 52 ds; coal to	nol A. Christina	1 15	6 8	Paysandi	.IS. Hime & Zenha	400,000	3,03	) A1	100	1 4	Il Economic flavanderiat		1 00	0	100
	bgn P. Turrun		3 1	B. Ayres.	. I. Romaguera.	3,000,000	0,00	) Al	.500	291	S Associação Commercial	-	Nom		Jan. 1882
Oronto-Port bk Gundavar; 410 tons; Coelho; 42 ds; sundisc	bgn Antonieta, bgn Nuevitus.	12	7 June	5 Mont'vide	I N de Vincenzi&I	800,000	4.00			A	Il Minas de Caçapava		45 00		
to M. de Oliveira & Co.	ber Tres Hermi	18 22	91 7	o Wittalecua	y Freitas & Miranda	1,800,000	9.00	0,00	200	A	Il Architectonica		100 00	0	1
WITATE -D	I been frame Mail	25 20	5 100	H. Avres	. 1. Romaguera	1,000,000	10 00	5,00	190	A	Petropolitana		Non		
Lives poot.—Br bk Nydla; 554 tons; Rousseau; 71 ds; coal put in for repairs; bound for Callao.	bg Isabelita PORTAGERAR		-	i Mont'vide		4,000,000	8,00			70 A	Indust Flun (kios res)	100,550 0	30 00	8 000	Jan. 1882
put in for repairs; bound for Callao.	bgu Dons Irun	28 20	7 April	25 B Ayres	Alex. Wagner.	10,000,000	1 .50,00	0 475,000	200	A	I Indust Flan (kiospies) Il Pastoril Vencola - Industrial,		gó, Nin		1
all V .	LL Laure North		elMay:	11 Remswick	d. M. d'Oliveira & C	500,000	0,00	0 2,13	100	A	Il Manuf, de nut, paraconst Il Eagenho Central de Quissuma .	132,370 0	201 Ou		Dec. 1879
WESTHARTELFOOL-Nor bk Jacob Anll; 479 tons; Beruldsen						700,000	3,50	o A	200	27			201 00		May 1832
72 ds; coal to A. Wagner.  Montgyingo—Sp bg Isabelila; 179 tons; Roses; 18 ds; jerker	ho Marianna V	1 15	8	is Bahia	. l'o order João José dos Rei	2,000,000	10,00	o A	2 2		Il Serviços Maritimos	_	250,01		Mar. 1882
Montevineo-Sp bg Isabella, 179 blas.	bk Guadiana	. 41	6'	27' Oporto	M. de Oliveira &C		1	1	1	1	1	1 1	- 1	1	1 1 2 3

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			1882			
Date	Steamer			Destin	ation	
July 3	Avon	Bahia, I	?emaml	uco, L	isbon & S	Southampto
<b>,,</b> 9	Neva Tagus	& do	do	do	do	do
,, 17	Tagus	Santos,	Monte	vidao a	nd Buen	os Ayres.
		l				

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### 1, 20th ####################################
To Europe
Nasnyth         July 8th           Leibnits         , 18th           Herschel         , 20th           Kepler         , 28th
To the River Plate:
Kepler.         July 4th           Plato.         , 14th           Hipparchus         , 24th

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ry question frankly, and for the opinion tors will hold themselves personally r news columns it will seek to keep its i ned on all matters and occurrences thr

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